

TWENTY PAGES.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

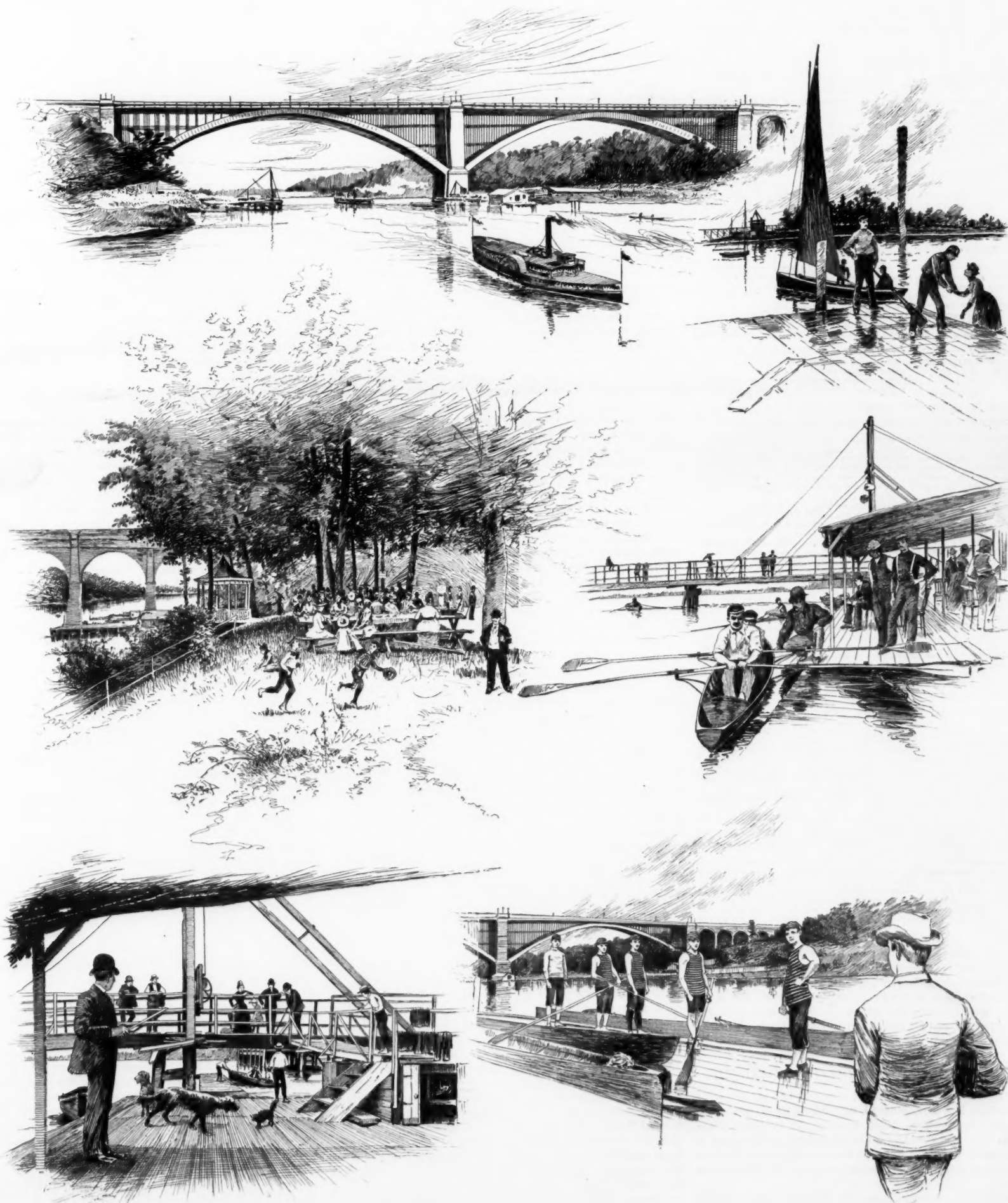
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CHARACTERISTIC SCENES ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER, BETWEEN HIGH AND WASHINGTON BRIDGES.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 161, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.
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OUR TEXAS TRIP.

TEXAS is the largest State in the Union. It is an empire in itself. Its resources, in their extent and diversity, are wonderful. No State in the Union is attracting a larger stream of emigrants; none offers cheaper lands or lower taxes. No Southern State has had a larger influx of Northern people and of Northern capital within the last five years. Considering these circumstances, the proprietors of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER recently decided to send a staff of its best artists and writers to make a tour of the greatest State below Mason and Dixon's line, and to gather facts regarding its growth and resources.

The party, which is in charge of Mr. Russell B. Harrison, recently entered the State at Gainesville, visited Dallas and Fort Worth, and proceeded thence to Sherman, Denison, Waco, and other points in the eastern counties, after which the southern and western counties will be visited, and in due season we shall present some Texas editions, with the story of the wonderful growth of a magnificent State.

The LESLIE party visits the State in the special car Mayflower, which was built for Madame Fatti, and in which she made her most successful tour of the United States. Thus far the trip has been extremely pleasant, and our representatives have been welcomed to the South with unbounded enthusiasm and unaffected cordiality.

We hope that not only will the State derive great material benefits from the visit, but also that it will strengthen and cement the ties of business and social friendship that have brought Texas more closely to the hearts of the people of the North, perhaps, than any other Southern State.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

PREMIUM \$100.00
\$50.00

The publishers of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER offer the above premiums to the two persons respectively who will write the best two articles descriptive of the scenery, road-bed, equipment, management, history, and other interesting features of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

The contest is open to all persons for the first prize, and is confined to those not over eighteen years of age for the second. Neither article must exceed two thousand words, and must reach this office before July 1st, 1890.

The merits of the articles will be passed upon by Professor John Kennedy, author of "Kennedy's Dictionary" and "What Words Say." The articles will be used for publication in this journal. Address: FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, "Railroad Contest," New York City.

PRIZES FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

TO ENCOURAGE the art of photography, and especially to encourage amateurs in the art, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY hereby offers a prize of a \$100 photographic camera of the finest make, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of his or her work, done solely by himself or herself, from the time of making the exposure or negative to the mounting and finishing of the photograph.

And a second prize of a \$100 camera, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of work, the exposure or negative of which has been made solely by himself or herself, and the developing and mounting by others.

A third prize of a No. 4 "Kodak," valued at \$50, to the next most perfect specimen of work that may be sent us, whether made wholly by the contestant himself from the taking of the exposure, or whether made with the assistance of others in developing and mounting, etc.

In order to broaden the scope of the competition, we will also give three diplomas of the first, second, and third grades, respectively.

The specimens may be landscapes, figure subjects, machinery, etc. It is our purpose to devote a page weekly of this periodical to the reproduction of the choicest pictures that are sent in for this competition, and at the close of the competitive period we shall produce photographs of the chief contestants. The prize-winners will be selected by a committee consisting of Mr. Pach, the eminent photographer of this city, and Mr. Joseph Becker, the head of the art department of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The first contest will, if the competition is sufficiently animated, be followed by others. The contest will be limited exclusively to amateurs, who may send as many specimens of their work as they choose. Professionals are barred. Address all communications to:

ARKELL & HARRISON,
"Photograph Contest," JUDGE Building, New York.

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

The contest will close August 1st, 1890, and the prizes will be awarded as soon thereafter as possible.

No restriction is made as to the number of photos sent in by any one contestant, nor as to the date or time of taking them, excepting that they must all be received before August 1st next.

The photos must be sent in mounted and finished complete. Negatives merely will not be admissible.

The size of the photo entered can be as large or as small as the judgment of the contestant may dictate.

The subject of the photo sent in in competition may be either scenery, figures animate or inanimate, architecture, exterior or interior views, or any object which the contestant may choose.

The contestant must write his or her name and address, age, the date of taking the picture, the title, and a short description of same on back of the photograph. Also state thereon whether printed and finished complete by himself or with the assistance of others.

In sending entries for the contest, besides the date when the pictures were taken and the description of the subjects, any other facts of interest regarding them should be given. This latter can be sent in on a separate sheet of paper.

WE shall publish in our next issue a valuable paper from the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts on the International Bank proposed by the Pan-American Congress, and recommended to Congress by a special message of the President. Mr. Roberts sets forth with characteristic ability the advantages which such an institution would afford, and his article will be interesting to all classes of readers.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN EUROPE.

ALL over Europe to-day the papers are full of reports of strikes, lock-outs, national and international congresses called by German, Swiss, Spanish, and Belgian Governments to discuss not bald questions of *la haute politique*, but to consider factory acts and other measures calculated to improve the physical, social, and economic condition of their wage-workers.

The May-day celebrations on the Continent were eminently successful as indications of the popular demands for better conditions, and, above all, the eight-hour legal day. The superficial observer may think that these manifestations of workers are inspired by a few malcontents trading on the fears of the nervous

rich and the credulity of the poor. In this they are very much mistaken. Europe is not passing through and witnessing an agitation only. The labor movement has gone by that stage.

Statesmen are face to face with a genuine, live, revolutionary movement that grows in proportion as it is threatened and opposed, receiving stimulation to further growth by the bribes offered to it, and which only whets its appetite by a small portion of what it intends to have in full.

Some papers try to attribute the present discontent among the workers to the burdens of militarism; others try to make people believe that it is an anti-Jewish crusade that will soon exhaust itself. It is neither one nor the other. The active movement now seen is the outcome of long years of propaganda by socialists and trade-unionists in all countries where land and capital are concentrating in fewer hands. On the continent, where the right of combination is either entirely denied or only partly recognized, the labor movement is necessarily political and parliamentary. This is strikingly so in Germany, where Labor has dethroned Bismarck, and the young Emperor wisely sees the necessity of assimilating his government to the new conditions represented by the skilled and unskilled workers voting for thirty-five Social Democrats and recording one and one-half million votes for Social Democracy, as against sixty-seven votes given only twenty-three years ago.

Repression having failed, and its champion sent to retirement at Friedrichsruh, the Emperor tries conciliation and the palliation of evils, the causes of which the Social Democrats are determined with a daring caution to remove. There are some irresponsible persons who believe that the German socialists are not sufficiently aggressive. The success of their policy justifies their action, which, although not heroic, will be therefore all the more dangerous for its opponents to meet. Their immediate programme consists of reduction of hours, factory acts, sanitary acts, labor bureaus, and commissions to inquire into the condition of the people.

The Emperor will be compelled to assist them to some extent, particularly as he has rebuked the master mine-owners, and has shown his willingness to adopt the Factory and other acts by calling the late International Conference, that has practically adopted the English Factory laws as a standard for universal acceptance, with a few improvements relating to the employment of women and children. Vigorously enforced by legislation, these measures in Austria, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Spain would unquestionably palliate many of the greater evils of modern commercialism.

Austria has been passing through a critical period, and since the Vienna tramway and gas strikes, much has been done by the workmen, through their unions, to improve their position. Hungary has not been behind, as a Government bill was introduced fourteen days ago making Sunday rest compulsory; where work is necessary on that day an equivalent holiday on other days. Bills for insurance of workmen against illness and accidents are to be introduced.

In Italy, where the burdens of the people are very great, the Labor party is displaying great activity; while in Spain, where the movement is anarchistic, progress is being made, and not too soon, as the emigration of the people is assuming alarming proportions through poverty and taxation. The Labor bill now being discussed in Spain contains clauses absolutely prohibiting employment of boys under ten and girls under twelve for any kind of work. It also prohibits employment of children of any age in mines, unhealthy industries, and circuses; secures holidays for children on Sundays and *fête* days, and the maximum work of children is fixed at five hours per day. At one bound this gives the children of Spain what took fifty years to secure in England at the commencement of the century.

The socialist Labor party of Belgium is perhaps better organized in the large towns than elsewhere. The movement there is assisted considerably by the establishment of co-operative stores, the proceeds of which are used for educating the miners and other trades in organizing and directing their small share of political power, and for demanding their political enfranchisement, which really exists only in name. In France the last Parliamentary and municipal elections resulted in a large increase of the Labor vote, which generally will be directed toward the absorption of monopolies by the municipal councils, and the passing of a legal working day of eight hours. Some idea of the growth of the movement can be seen by the passing of a bill through the Chamber of Deputies this week rendering a master liable to three months' imprisonment with hard labor for dismissing his employes for belonging to a trade union. The Minister of Public Works has also insisted upon the Lyons Railway reinstating a man who was dismissed because he was a candidate at the municipal elections. Besides this strong evidence of the workman's power, workmen's insurance is being taken up, and labor is certainly at last receiving attention in France.

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland the Labor movement is very active, and by literature and through trades-unions, and the election of Labor candidates, these countries are determined not to be behind their neighbors.

In England the strides that have been made in the past twelve months are extraordinary. The movement here commenced in its most immediate phase by the formation of a gas-workers' union fourteen months ago. Four months after formation they obtained a reduction of hours from twelve to eight, with higher wages for eight than for the twelve previously worked. In a few months all the gas-stokers throughout the country secured the same terms in spite of tempting offers of greatly increased wages to retain the old hours; and in the face of two defeats the union now numbers 60,000 members, who are unanimously in favor of a Parliamentary eight-hour day. The success of the gas-workers induced the dock-laborers to strike, and the result of that was a decisive victory for the men. This strike was remarkable for the large sum of money subscribed—in all £56,000, £38,000 coming from Australia. Never was money better subscribed. It enabled the men to improve their condition, and placed them in a good position to secure better terms, as their previously disorganized state has given way to a magnificent union, 55,000 strong, in nine months, that has, in many instances, secured for them thirty per cent. better wages.

Since the dock strike, the bakers of London in six weeks

added 5,000 members to their union, reduced their hours forty per cent., and secured many other advantages. Following upon these the lightermen have enrolled all their men, and the London carmen in a few months added 15,000 of their number to their union. The railwaymen, dissatisfied with the apathy of the older society, have started a new organization, that has in six months obtained many concessions for its members, and which numbers well on to 50,000 men. Their demonstration, asking for a nine-hour day and higher wages, held ten days ago, was one of the best gatherings held in London. The tailors, both English and foreign, are successfully contending against the sweater, and are obtaining better conditions.

It is safe to say that since last spring three hundred trades which were badly organized have either formed new unions, or resuscitated the old. The new trades-unionism has added in London alone over 300,000 men and women to the ranks of trades-unionism. The old leaders have been compelled to go with the times, and, although jealous of the activity and daring of the young men, are obliged to admit that their unions have gained much by recent events. This is notably so with the carpenters, who have added 1,000 men to their ranks, while the engineers have added 9,000 throughout the country.

The movement for better hours and wages, although most advanced in London, has swept all over Great Britain. The miners, having secured concessions, are now determined to make the eight-hour day a burning question, 300,000 men in the Miners' Federation demanding the limitation by act of Parliament. The trades-councils in every town are being stirred into action by the socialistic leaven, and are inducing the town and county councils, school boards, and other local bodies, to pay trade-union wages to their employes, and to refuse work to contractors who overwork or underpay their workmen. The School Board for London has done good work in this direction; while the London County Council has given many of its employes the eight-hour day, and keeps a sharp eye on contractors to prevent them subletting their work or doing it at less than union rates. This will be followed up by an attempt to supersede the contractor altogether, the council to do its own work, directly employing its own men. In the House of Lords, recently, Earl Wemyss delivered his annual sermon upon the growth of socialism, and took exception to scores of bills, Governmental and private, that were distinctly socialistic in act and tendency.

The Labor movement in England has now, and for all time, left the paths of *laissez faire* and hide-bound politics. The old trade-unionists find they have made a mistake in making their unions mere sick, superannuated, unemployed, and burial societies, and in so doing imposing burdens upon their members that the rich ought to bear by cumulative taxation. The young unionists have thrown overboard the caste feeling that the aristocracy of labor has hitherto displayed, and are showing their good sense by enrolling all the unskilled workers into unions with small subscriptions.

Besides this new policy, the new unions are using their influence, independence succeeding the subservience to political parties, and are determined to use all politicians in the interests of Labor. Froek-coats and top hats have had their day. Fustian and corduroy are going to have an innings.

In Parliament, owing to the inactivity of the old Labor members, who think that the success of the new unionism through political action will deprive them of their offices, the same progress has not been made. But even there the outside pressure is having its effect, as is shown by the vote on the delegates to the Berlin Conference, and the discussion on the relations of capital and labor a few weeks ago. Parliamentary candidates in London do not stand a chance of election unless they are in favor of the eight-hour day, and other social questions which will influence the next elections more than any other matters.

It is not, then, to be wondered at, after what has been done in the past year, that the eight-hour demonstration was a success on May 4th. All the previous events, agitations, victories, and even defeats stimulated the workers to make Labor Day the most imposing thing London has ever seen. It took three hours for less than half of the process-ists to enter Hyde Park, where, on the testimony of a police superintendent, over 500,000 people were assembled. Such a gathering was never seen in England before, and its effect upon public opinion has been very great; and, if followed up, as I believe it will be, by vigorous action, the need for an eight-hour demonstration will not exist five years hence, as it will by that time have been secured for all.

The movement that Europe is now witnessing is not confined to the working class only. Thousands of middle-class people, rising above the selfish prejudices of class, are identifying themselves with the cause of the poor and oppressed for some amelioration of their lot. As one in the thick of the fight, weary and tired from the fatigues of incessant speaking and organizing, I rejoice to find that the workmen of America are side by side with us in the good fight that has only one ending—the victory of honest labor throughout the world.

John Burns

LONDON, May 21st, 1890.

UNION NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

IT goes without saying that if the Republicans of New York are to maintain their supremacy in the next Legislature, they must abandon the factional quarrels which seem to be gathering venom as we get nearer to the election. Some of the recent utterances of prominent Republican newspapers of the State have been eminently unwise and altogether indefensible from any point of view. Nothing is to be gained by assailing any representative leader of the party in the interest of any other supposed leader, while very much is hazarded by the factional style of criticism which is becoming so common.

The Republicans of the State must understand that the task ahead of them involves real work. They have an astute and able antagonist in Governor Hill, who will lose no opportunity to make a point for his party and himself. He is concentrating the Democracy and maturing his plans with the utmost care, and with express reference to securing the control of the next Legis-

lature. He can be defeated by Republican unity and co-operation, but not otherwise. It ought to be understood that any man who at this juncture foments discord, or refuses to subordinate personal feelings to the higher purpose of securing the party success, will be treated henceforth as an enemy who deserves only the unsparing execrations of all right-thinking Republicans.

THE AMERICAN GANGES SYSTEM.

AMONG the legends of American history is a tale that proves that when Christopher Columbus made America he made winter first, and for a time was pretty well satisfied with himself. But after about four months he made up his mind that if he went back and told about his new country, and brought over the Pilgrims to live here, they would all die off with consumption and *tic-douloureux*. So he made haste and patched up what he could in the way of a summer, and that is the sort of weather we have been getting along with ever since.

There is a solemn warning to mothers in the first breath of summer. It says: "Take your boys and your girls, flee from the city as from a pestilence, and let them fill their lungs and grow." It ought to be considered a black and unforgivable sin for any father or mother, who can get away, to keep a child in the city during the six warm months of the year. It is a sin that the little white hearse, that is never lacking in summer, tells over and over again. Bad fruit, bad meat, bad vegetables, are the agents of death with which the child of the tenement-house has to deal. The hot pavements, closed windows, and city stale food of the more lucky child are scarcely less deadly, and yet they are what many a thin-legged youngster and drawing, peevish girl are treated to during a part of, if not all the season.

It is true that the children of comfortable homes usually go away from the city for a part of the time. It is not here so much the going away as where they go. A watering-place, a noisy, bustling seaside or inland resort, is no proper place for a growing boy or girl. If for no other reason, it is likely to be death to their morals and perdition to their manners. What a youngster needs is fresh, sweet, cool air, that will make his pulses go strong and steady as a young ox's. He wants food and sleep and occupation that will grow in him blood and brawn, and make him, when his time comes, a *man*, and not a dyspeptic, muling creature, to make some woman wish, every time she shall see his shadow on the wall, that she had never been born! And what applies to boys applies to girls as well. Unless a father is tired of little girls about the house, he wants to pursue the same plans exactly with them.

It is hard enough, in all conscience, for a man and woman to bring into the world poor little hungry, naked wretches who never asked to come, without sending them out to fight the world, the flesh, and the dyspepsia with puny arms, stomachs that have not the slightest appreciation of what is good, and livers that never did a day's work in their lives. It sounds rash, perhaps, to say that throwing baby girls into the Ganges is moral beside treatment like this, but it is true. It is high time that we should understand there is nothing more sacred than childhood, and learn to treat it as humanely at least as we treat the pets of the kennel.

A LOSS TO TEXAS.

IT is doubtful if anywhere in the United States a more unique exhibition has ever been seen than that comprised in the Spring Palace at Fort Worth, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of Decoration Day.

The building in itself was not pretentious, so far as cost was involved, having been erected at an expenditure of something like \$30,000. Neither was it larger than exhibition buildings of its character, covering, as it did, some 60,000 square feet; but it was unique in this particular, that the entire contents of the building represented the products of a single State, and that these comprised almost everything raised in any part of the country—cotton, corn, wheat, and other cereals; sweet and Irish potatoes, fruits of all kinds; minerals, copper, lead, iron, coal, marble, slate; nuts, raisins, soft and hard woods, and, in fact, nearly everything from every clime.

The exterior of the building was decorated with remarkable taste, and the workmanship displayed infinite patience. Instead of frescoes and paintings, it was adorned with decorations made of split ears of corn, corn-husks, corn-stalks, and the solitary kernels of the favorite staple of the South and West. In the interior there were also unique decorations made in the same way, and altogether the building was of the most remarkable character. The destruction of the property, therefore, does not involve so much of a money loss as it does a loss of time and labor.

The Spring Palace Exhibition at Fort Worth had attracted the attention not only of Texans, but of the American people generally; and many foreigners, after visiting it, have been led to make generous investments in the "Lone Star State." Texas, in its recent rise and progress, has outgrown the necessity of such an advertisement as the Spring Palace afforded, yet it would be well for the State if it could have another such exhibition; but if it is constructed it should and will be made absolutely fire-proof.

Those who had the good fortune to visit the exhibition at Fort Worth during 1889-90 will congratulate themselves on the pleasure and profit they enjoyed, and will unite with the people of Texas in lamenting the destruction of a very useful and complete State exhibit. The declared purpose of the people of Fort Worth to replace the burned building with one of iron and stone, to cost \$350,000, is a striking evidence of their pluck and enterprise, and no less an evidence of their financial strength.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

AT the recent convention of the various State Railroad Commissioners at Washington, the Committee on Legislation reported two causes for the lack of uniformity in the railway legislation of this country: First, the want of harmony between the legislation of Congress and of the States; second, the want of harmony in the legislation of different States.

The report recommended that the main features of the Inter-

state Commerce law be made a part of the laws of the different States, and that Congress, by enactment, secure uniformity in the details of railroad equipment and management, with a view to the greater safety and comfort of employes, as well as of the public. We doubt very much if the first recommendation of the report will be carried into effect. It is much more likely that public sentiment, crystallizing with great rapidity against the unfortunate results of the Interstate Commerce law, will demand a complete revision of that statute, or its entire obliteration from the statute-books.

It may be said that the Interstate Commerce law has not, as yet, been fairly tested; but it is obvious that, after a trial extending over two years, it has thoroughly failed to subserve the purpose for which it was enacted. Much of the blame rests upon the members of the commission, who have either been inefficient or negligent of their duties. A prominent railroad man recently remarked that if every violator of the Interstate Commerce law were punished the state-prisons and penitentiaries of this country would not be large enough to hold the guilty men.

It is notorious that the Interstate Commerce law is constantly and openly violated. Railroad officials will not testify against each other, because each road has its guilty ones to protect. A little sharp and careful detective work by the commission, or its employes, and prompt punishment of the violators would result in compulsory compliance with the Interstate Commerce law and the enforcement of all its provisions. No doubt its vigorous enforcement would work greater hardship to many railroads, and lead inevitably to the ruin of smaller lines and their absorption by the great ones. Still, so long as the law is upon the statute-books it should mean what it says, and should be enforced. The ultimate result of its enforcement would be the repeal of the statute, or the striking out of the sections forbidding pooling, and in reference to the long and short haul. So long as these are enforced the great railroads will be crippled, the weaker ones will be at the mercy of their powerful competitors, investors will see the value of their railroad investments shrinking year by year, and Western shippers who demanded this legislation will find themselves more completely in the toils of railway corporations than ever before.

IDIOTIC PARTISAN RANTING.

THE Alabama Democratic State Convention, recently held at Montgomery, adopted a platform, the leading merit of which is its brevity. It must have been written by a Democrat of the old and rapidly disappearing Bourbon school, for the closing declaration declared that "it is our mature and conscientious conviction that the welfare of the entire people of the State depends upon the continued administration of public affairs by the Democratic party, which alone combines the intelligence, experience, and virtue necessary to perpetuate the blessings of free government therein." This reads like a fragment of a demagogue's stump speech. The time has gone by for any one to declare that "all the intelligence, experience, and virtue necessary to perpetuate the blessings of free government" are found in any one of the political parties. This sort of ranting is neither creditable nor wise. No sensible Democrat believes that every Republican is untrustworthy and immoral, and no sensible Republican believes that every Democrat is a villain and a trickster. It is not surprising that in political discussion men of small calibre will sometimes stigmatize the opposing party as made up wholly of rascals and thieves, but it is incomprehensible that a State convention of either political party should commit itself to anything so utterly imbecile and idiotic as the expression of the Alabama Democracy. Nothing is to be gained by this sort of talk on either side. Every man has a right to his political opinions, and so long as he is honest and sincere he is entitled to the same respectful consideration that any member of the opposing party may claim or deserve.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND addressed a letter to a recent business men's anti-tariff meeting in Philadelphia, in which he expressed the utmost confidence that tariff reform would ultimately prevail in the country. It is obvious that the ex-President does not propose to lose any opportunity to exploit his views on this question, and it is quite obvious that if free-traders can succeed in controlling the next Democratic National Convention, he will receive practically their unanimous support for a renomination. So far as the Republicans are concerned, they cannot desire anything better than that Mr. Cleveland should be again a candidate on the platform of hostility to the protective principle.

It was, of course, to be expected that Speaker Reed would be renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Maine District. It is none the less gratifying, however, to know that the renomination has been made with entire unanimity, and with an enthusiasm which shows a thorough appreciation of Mr. Reed's eminent services and conspicuous fidelity to Republican principles. Speaker Reed is one of the coming leaders of the party. He has courage, fidelity to conviction, and aggressiveness, and these are qualities which at this juncture in the history of Republicanism in this country are especially demanded in order that the party may maintain its supremacy. Leaders of the flabby kind can well be dispensed with, along with those false guides who make the party success secondary to considerations of personal politics.

A GREAT deal of excitement and indignation were recently occasioned in Newfoundland by the fact that the commander of a French man-of-war landed at St. George's Bay and requested the removal of the nets of certain Newfoundland fishermen therefrom. The indignation of the populace seems to have been heightened by the fact that a British man-of-war in the vicinity tamely acquiesced in this "outrage," and by the further fact that the British Government, speaking through the Foreign Office, has declared that the act of the French commander was justified. One of the organs of public opinion declares that unless the British Government shall now come to the help of the fishermen, revolt against that Government will be inevitable. "This country," says this newspaper, "has endured many wrongs in the past, and her loyalty to Britain never suffered the least diminution, but if the blood of

her sons is spilt and Britain looks on at the sacrifice, the long affection of two centuries may be quenched in the bosoms of our people." Not only so, but it is intimated that if the people come into collision with the French, they will take the law into their own hands. It is quite apparent that the Newfoundlanders are prepared to resort to desperate measures for the protection of their supposed rights, but it is hardly possible that they will either revolt from the British authority or drive the French into the ocean, as they now threaten to do.

THE Oregon election resulted in a very decided Republican success, the present Republican Congressman being re-elected by a majority of 8,000 votes. The remainder of the ticket, except Congressman, was successful by a relatively large majority. The present Democratic Executive was re-elected, the Prohibitionists and the labor organizations having consolidated their vote in opposition to the Republican candidate on the ground that he was a monopolist and a banker. A Republican factional dispute in the city of Portland also operated against this candidate. The result of the election on Congressman is everywhere held as a vindication of the McKinley bill, to which the sitting member had given his earnest support, and the maintenance of the Republican supremacy in the Legislature assures the election of a United States Senator in full sympathy with the protective policy.

THE House of Representatives has disposed of the vexed silver question by the passage of the compromise bill suggested by Mr. McKinley. This bill requires the Treasury Department to purchase monthly \$4,500,000 worth of American silver, and issue full legal-tender certificates redeemable in bullion or lawful money. The bullion is to be coined to meet the demand of redemption. When the value of silver shall arrive at a parity with gold, free coinage shall follow. The National Bank Redemption Fund is to be covered into the Treasury. This bill is by no means satisfactory to the ultra silver men of the Senate, and it is expected that it will encounter a sturdy opposition in that body. Some of these gentlemen affirm that no bill will be permitted to pass the Senate which does not confer on silver all the functions that are conferred on gold as a money metal. This, however, may be doubted.

It is possible that the Louisiana Lottery Company may fail in its attempt to secure an extension of its life from the State Legislature, and it is said that, anticipating such a contingency, agents of that company are already at work in North Dakota with a view of securing the nomination of candidates for the next Legislature who, in the event of their election, can be depended upon to confer upon the corporation such privileges and franchises in that State as it may desire to secure. The statement is made upon good authority that men prominent in the councils of both political parties are traversing North Dakota, laying the plans for the execution of this purpose. One report alleges that the company is prepared to expend not less than \$5,000,000 in the campaign, and the boast is already made that the Governor of the State will be just whoever the lottery people may want. We are not prepared to believe that the people of this young and intelligent State can be seduced into the support of any scheme which looks to the wholesale debauchery of public virtue and the corruption of public morals; and, while money is a potent argument in politics everywhere, it is likely that these intruders will ascertain that for once they have counted their chickens before they were hatched.

THE New York *Herald* says that a number of leading ex-Confederates have agreed among themselves to raise the money necessary to complete the Grant Monument Fund in case that the amount required shall not be subscribed by the public at large before the 1st of September next. The sum of \$50,000 is said to have already been raised by Southern gentlemen in Washington. It is hardly probable that New York will permit any other section of the country to secure the honor of erecting this monument to the greatest captain of the age. As to the bill introduced by Mr. Flower, asking Congress to give \$250,000 toward completing this monument, we have grave doubts as to its propriety. If such a structure is to be erected at all, it should be distinctively an expression of popular homage to the memory of General Grant. It would be much wiser for Congress to pass the bill providing for the purchase of Mount McGregor, where General Grant spent his last days and where he died, for the establishment there of a home for consumptives and asthmatics who contracted their disorders while in the service of the Union. Such an institution would be a monument much more worthy of General Grant than a mere shaft of stone erected in New York or elsewhere. It would serve a useful and beneficent purpose, and it would be such a memorial as General Grant would prefer if he could be consulted in the matter.

SOME interesting suggestions were made at the conference recently held at Mohonk Lake for the consideration of the educational needs of the colored race. The opinion seems to have generally prevailed that the solution of one phase of the negro problem lies largely in giving the blacks an industrial education, and so enabling them to acquire self-dependence. Emphasizing the idea of the necessity of industrial education, it was stated by one of the speakers that without it the negroes would continue to be unproductive, untrustworthy, and entirely deficient in that sense of orderliness which is essential to effective labor in any direction. The Rev. Dr. Mayo, who has for many years labored in the Southern field, declared that, when results were fairly considered, it must be conceded that the negro has made wonderful progress, considering his limited opportunities and serious disadvantages. The fact that at the Hampton Institute, and at other schools throughout the South where industrial training is given, the most gratifying results have been reached, seems to indicate very clearly that public expenditure for educational purposes among the negroes should in all cases embrace the industrial feature. It is significant in this direction that the graduating class at the Hampton School, numbering forty-five, are regarded by the authorities, and consider themselves, as amply prepared to make their own way in the world with the education and the habits of self-reliance which it has supplied them.



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE WEST.—XX.
MISS BERTHA BARNES, OF CHICAGO



MISS MABEL STEPHENSON, THE SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN IMITATRESS
OF SINGING-BIRDS, NOW IN LONDON

MISS BERTHA BARNES.

MISS BERTHA BARNES, whose portrait appears herewith, is the only daughter of Charles J. Barnes, of Chicago, and is one of the most successful of the past season's *débutantes*. She made her *entrée* into society under the most favorable circumstances at a ball given in her honor upon her return from a four years' residence abroad. This ball was one of the largest, and is said to have been the finest, ever given in Chicago. Miss Barnes is rather tall and is very graceful; she has pale gold hair, with deep blue eyes. She received her education abroad, and is a fine linguist. One of her greatest charms is an exquisite voice. The accompanying picture of Miss Barnes is taken from a painting by Giordigiani, executed in Florence last year.

A SUCCESSFUL IMITATRESS.

MISS MABEL STEPHENSON, whose pretty face is shown on this page, although only seventeen years old, has won great success with her imitations of singing-birds. Her performance is really wonderful, the imitations being perfect. She does not whistle, like most performers who imitate the songs of birds, the notes come from her throat, and are rich and full in tone. She stands unrivaled in her line, and has deservedly won her title of "The Singing Bird." This gifted little lady does not, however, confine herself to this one specialty. She is a recitationist of rare power, particularly in humorous selections, and can convulse an audience with laughter by her skill without resorting to grimace or low-comedy tricks. Her great naturalness is her chief charm. She is also a singer of excellent quality, and is under the tuition of one of the best teachers in this country. She has a soprano voice of wide range and great sweetness and purity of tone. She also gives a special entertainment, "the minuet," which is the personification of graceful dancing, and has been unstintingly praised by the press and public wherever she has appeared.

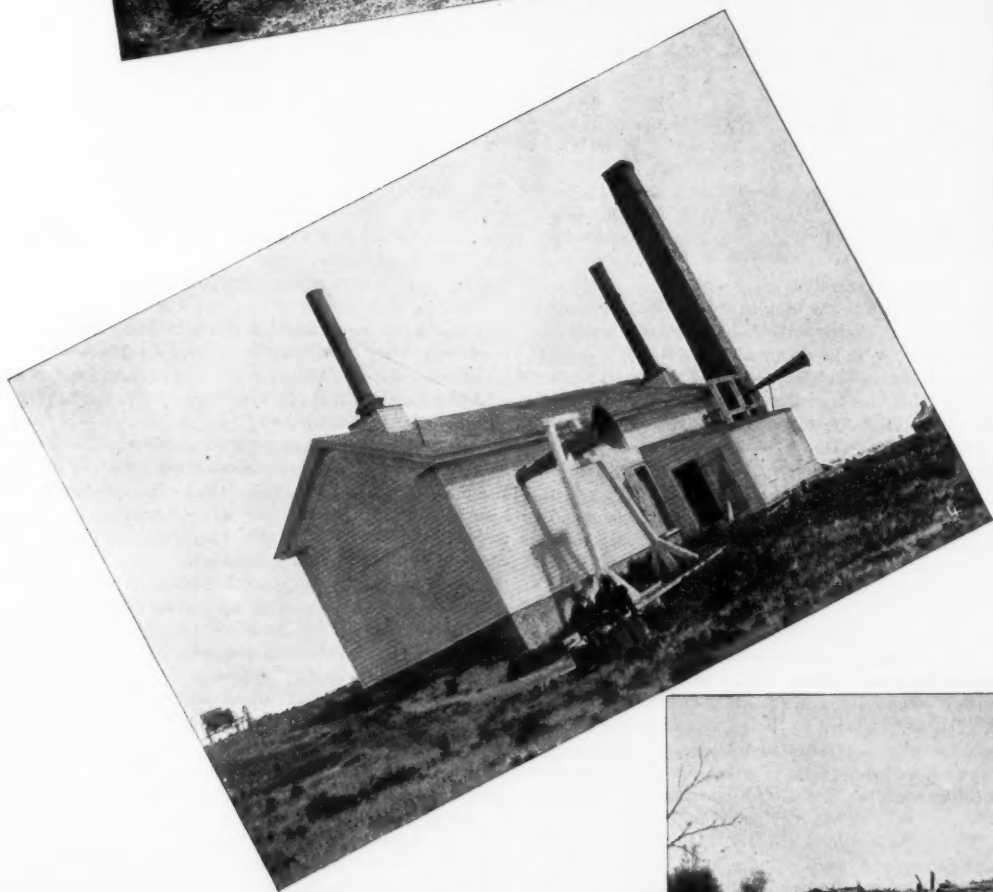
Miss Stephenson is now in Europe, having been engaged to make several appearances in London, whither her fame had preceded her. She is unaccompanied, except by her mother. She has all the pluck and courage born of American womanhood, and the many friends of the brave little lady, numbering among them many society ladies with whom she is a favorite, are not surprised to learn that she is the rage of the London season.

THE STRUGGLE IN AFRICA.

MAJOR WISSMANN, the German Military Governor in East Africa, who has recently returned to Cairo, expresses great surprise at Stanley's utterances concerning the probable loss of British prestige in the Dark Continent. He says there is plenty of room in Africa for both England and Germany, and there is no need of a quarrel about the frontier, the settlement of which will present no difficulty. Wissmann declares that one-fifth of Egypt is worth more than the whole of southeast Africa. In a recent newspaper interview Prince Bismarck expressed similar views as to the African situation. "For my own part," he said, "I believe that Lord Salisbury's temperate words are more to England's taste than Stanley's fierce ones. We are both fair-dealing people, and respect one another sincerely. We can easily come to a proper understanding." Stanley persists in his declarations that Germany is aiming at the practical expulsion of England from African territory which properly belongs to the latter, but his "scare" does not seem to create much of a sensation.



NEW YORK CITY.—THE DOG-DEALER A FAMILIAR STREET CHARACTER.



1. BRIDGE ON THE ARTICHOKE RIVER. PHOTO BY OTIS P. GOULD, NEWBURYPORT, MASS. 2. SPRING FURROWS. PHOTO BY H. J. BUNTIN, CINCINNATI, OHIO. 3. "WATERING PAPA'S FLOWERS." PHOTO BY CHARLES R. PEIRRE. 4. FOG-HORN STATION NEAR SOUTH LIGHT, BLOCK ISLAND. PHOTO BY DAVIS, WEBSTER, MASS. 5. A FLOCK OF SHEEP. ANONYMOUS, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.—EXAMPLES OF THE WORK SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION FOR THE PRIZES.

CUPID RE-ARMED.

I.
PAINTERS, dip the brush anew,
Retouch the ancient masters;
Change the burden of your lays,
Oh, choir of poetasters!

II.
Cupid, merry little god
(His love-love then was narrow),
Roamed the world in days of old
With treacherous bow and arrow.

III.
Many a heart he wounded sore,
And many a dart went flying
Far beyond the throbbing mark
And left poor love a-sighing.

IV.
Until in dire disgrace he found—
By youths and maidens banished—
From east to west, from south to north,
His occupation vanished.

V.
Despair had seized the merry soul,
Where once reigned joy's elation,
When on a mirthful summer's day
Love flashed an inspiration.

VI.
Straightway a trusty net arose
Across a lawn of satin,
And then four "courts" wherein to court
And casually bat in.

VII.
"Love" points were scored at every "serve,"
"Love" points upon "receiving,"
And in the meshes spread between,
Love's fingers had been weaving.

VIII.
Again in triumph Cupid strides,
Each heart he storms he'll sack it;
His bow and arrow hang unused—
He bears a tennis-racquet.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

ALEXIA.

BY EVELYN RAYMOND.



HE'S come!"

"Alexy's arriv'!"

"Here she be!"

One rough head after another was thrust into the open doorway of the long room which served as post-office and general "store," to announce that the event of the day was at hand.

Willis Boothroyd followed the others to the street. He would satisfy his curiosity by a look at this "Alexy," whose name was in everybody's mouth.

He beheld her, the centre of an admiring group, mounted man fashion upon a sturdy mustang. Her costume of dark-blue flannel, with its loose blouse and full Turkish trousers, met below the knee by untanned, close-fitting boots, might be different from ordinary, but was not unwomanly. Her pomegranate-colored face, with its rich browns and reds, half hidden under the deep visor of a trim little cap, showed perfect health; and the dark eyes roamed pleasantly over the assembled countenances—seeing them only as those of friends—until they came to Boothroyd's own.

Then the expression changed, and a touch of defiance was added to the fearlessness. She bestowed upon him no second glance, and as soon as the postmaster had securely fastened the mail-bags behind her saddle she made a dashing little military salute to all, chirruped to Bolero, and was off like the wind. As she galloped out of sight the idlers sent up a lusty cheer; a moment later there floated back the echo of a musical "Yo-oh-ho!" and Crimmins's Station returned to its gossiping laziness.

"How long has Miss Rae carried the mail?"

"Ha-ow long? Lemme see! I reckon 't must be about a year—come August. Jim, ha-ow long's Alexy b'en on the row-it?"

"Nigh a year. Ever sence she come hum from th' East. She went ter school in Bostin, t'other coast—crost country—so to speak."

"Then she is an educated woman?"

"Eddycated! Ed-dy-cated? Wa-all, stranger, that thar is about the greenest thing 't ye've said yit. Eddycated! I should say so. That thar gal knows more'n all creation. She larned so much she busted the collige she was tu, an' so they packed her back West, whar thar's some room. She kin write her name 'th a hull string o' 'nitals arter it, an' each one on 'em means some kind o' diploma she's took. I ain't no great scholar myself, but what that thar Alexy Rae dunno ain't wuth much. Humph! Eddycated! Hm-m!"

The speaker tipped back his chair and puffed his indignation through his pipe. His silence was another's opportunity.

"Where'd you come from, stranger? Askin' and answerin' the same game—er 'd orter be."

"Oh!" laughed Boothroyd, good-naturedly, "I came from that same Boston which was honored by your favorite's presence. I am a geologist—one of a party traveling through these mountains; but I've cut loose from the others for a few days to make a little tour on my own account."

"Then you ain't a-prospectin'?"

"For gold? No. I, too, have been sent West by a college, but not, like your handsome mail-carrier, because I knew too much—rather in pursuit of more knowledge."

"Lor!" grunted the man with the pipe. "ye've no call ter tell on 't!"

A laugh ran around the circle.

"Then ye must a-knowned her thar?"

"No. I regret that I had not that pleasure."

More contemptuous grunts from the smoker.

"How came she to take up such a life?"

"Nateral enough," replied the postmaster. "Her father owns the stage line what runs atween Bloomin' City an' Herrick's Station, further down stream. She come hum, an' hadn't nothin' ter do. Old Rae's rich as thunder, an' the gal likes the open. She b'lieves in work, tu. Hain't a lazy bone in her hull body. So she arns the reg'lar wages, an' supports an' o' feller what usen ter carry the mail, till he got 'held up' an' shot, an' left ter be half chawed up by b'ars."

"On this same route?"

"Yes, sir! Old Rae he b'lieves the 'Hermit' robbed the mail hisself, an' won't do nothin' fer him; but Alexy, she don't, an' she takes keer o' him splendid."

"Speakin' o' b'ars," interjected the pipe-smoker, "thar's the gal fer ye! Why, one day long back in the spring she was comin' 'long towards Crimmins when, my gracious! thar sot three b'ars right ahead on her in the road. Bolero, he got scairt an' throwed her, then starts off back towards Bloomin' City. But she up an' arter him! I tell ye, she runs like a deer. She outrun the mustang an' caught him; then she jumped on the saddle an' jest rode him back agin, right amongst them thar grizzly cusses, an' by 'em, on ter Crimmins! Reckin twor the b'ars was scairt that time. Sence then she's met two uv the critters, but they didn't dast ter tackle her. Reckin them re-lashuns o' theirn 'd spread the story; 'cause them two jest sneaked off outen the road 's if they couldn't look sech a gal in the eye. 'Smart an' plucky?' You bet!"

Willis Boothroyd spent that night at Crimmins's. He heard many more stories of the pretty mail-carrier's adventures over her twenty-mile route, which lay directly through the heart of the mountains, and was lonely in the extreme. But the girl seemed utterly fearless, and there was not a man in the whole country but would have laid down his life to defend or avenge her had need arisen.

Yet that which interested him most was her devotion to the neglected, misjudged "Hermit," her predecessor, who by his enemies' own showing, must have been a man of no ordinary daring and intelligence. He fancied a sympathy between the rough frontiersman and the cultured girl born of a common courage, and his interest so grew that he resolved to make his next day's walk lead to the cabin of the cripple, to see for himself what manner of man he was. It is quite possible that he was aided in this decision by the knowledge that Alexia's return trip on the morrow would bring her also to this same cabin, and at about the same hour he purposed for his visit. He had a whim to compel those dark, contemptuous eyes beneath the sheltering visor to glance at him once with something less of indifference in their depths.

His plan promised well. He found the "Hermit" a man whose roughness was a top-coat for a native refinement; who had spent his youth in Eastern civilization, and, like many another pioneer, had won his "sheepskin" at a leading college. They talked of many things, and drifted at last to geology, and, to Boothroyd's delight, the lonely old cripple could render him inestimable service in the business which had brought him to the locality.

"Up yender, in Dragon's Cañon, you'll find some o' the purtiest specimens they is in all Ameriky," he said to his eager listener, in the perverted English which had been acquired on the frontier.

Boothroyd pulled out his watch.

"Oh! you'll have time to get back to dinner," and—lowering his voice and looking cautiously around—"I hope you won't forget it. I—I suppose you've heern tell o' Alexy Rae?"

With an admirable air of indifference Willis "believed that he had." Whereupon his host launched into a panegyric of that remarkable young woman, and ended with the explanation: "I'm kind o' suspectin' trouble. They's b'en a gang scoutin' 'round these diggin's fer nigh onto a week, an' they've sot here an' quizzed me an' sassed me till, if 't hadn't b'en 't I was a no-'count cripple, they'd a-b'en somebody's blood runnin' loose. Ye see, o' man Rae, he's got a habit o' sendin' money down ter Herrick's ter his pardner thar, and once in a while it don't git thar—ner the carrier neither. That's what happened ter me. I was shot an' left fer dead not fur away in the road thar, an' the money took. Then the grizzlies nigh took me, but was headed off in time. What's left o' me 's 'bleeged ter stay ter hum the left o' the season"—pointing amusedly to his stump of a leg and his one helpless arm—"but I allers did live alone, an' that I don't mind. I'm too poor ter be robbed nowadays, an' I'm too ol' an' tough ter be eat. 'Tain't so with purty Alexy, an'—Stranger, ye've got an honest face. I sh'd sent word to some o' the boys at Crimmins, but ther' ain't b'en a soul this way sence I seen them scaly cattle, nigh onto a week back, 'cept an' savin' Alexy herself. An' I wouldn't tell her, in course. An' so—wa-all, I hope ye won't be late ter dinner."

Boothroyd did not intend to be. He had been forcibly struck by the apparent foolhardiness of Miss Rae's life and undertaking, a view of the matter which seemed not in the least to have suggested itself to her stanch admirers of Crimmins's Station. Why, who and what could hurt her? Her fame had spread the country through, and there could be no man so vile as to molest her. That would have been foolhardiness indeed. And the villain would have lived but few hours to regret his crime.

The man who sets out to crack the earth to pieces with his little geological hammer generally loses his head. Dame Nature is the most fascinating of women, and Willis Boothroyd did not escape the common fate of those who test her charms. She yielded him so many gems from her bosom, and so bewildered him by her beauty, that one result was inevitable. He forgot everything else but her—and he was—late to dinner.

Deep in the heart of the cañon a sudden sense of being wanted elsewhere came over him. He paused—hammer in hand—and

pulled out his watch. Ten minutes past one! He was to have been at the "Hermit's" cabin before twelve. In the next quarter of an hour he did some of the fastest traveling of his life, and came out upon the plain beside the post-road spent with fatigue and overcome with heat. He dropped upon the ground to rally, but was almost immediately oppressed by a sense of impending danger. From whence it would come he did not guess, but he rose and pressed forward to the cabin.

He fancied he heard the neighing of a horse from a distant clump of trees, but the only one which he expected to see was Alexia Rae's mustang, and that was nowhere in sight.

The cabin-door was open, and as he turned to enter, he stopped, rooted with horror upon the threshold.

The old "Hermit" lay under his own dinner-table, apparently dead; while the beautiful mail-carrier sat strapped to a chair in the centre of the room, bound and gagged, and staring helplessly before her.

Even yet, there was more of indignation than fear in her dark eyes, and the blood flowed in a fury to her blanched cheek as he sprang to her relief and set her free.

Yet she neither spoke nor moved till the last thong was cut and she tried to rise but could not for the tremor which seized her.

"Water," she whispered; and Boothroyd held it to her lips. Then she motioned to the cripple upon the floor, and Willis was forced to turn and do her bidding.

"But tell me first, are you wounded in any way?"

"No—no—but poor old Job—is dying. Quick! It was a gang of thieves—"

Even in her weakness her glance flashed, and her tone thrilled with anger.

"Yes, I know. He told me—"

Her eyes opened in amazement.

"He—told—you? He knew—"

"Not what you imagine. He only feared. I promised to return long ago. Why did I not!"

He had lifted the poor "Hermit" and laid him on his rude couch, and now bent over him, examining him anxiously. The gravity on his face grew deeper, and when Alexia moved to his side, questioning eagerly, "Does he still live?" he could only shake his head in mournful answer.

"It cannot be that he is dead! If so, he died defending me—poor cripple that he was!"

It was too true.

"But you—are you surely uninjured?"

"Surely." A wonderful calmness had come over her at sight of the rigid face upon the narrow pillow. "Listen. We were sitting at dinner. He had told me about you—and we were watching to see you come out of the cañon. I had hid aside my knapsack—where the money was—and was resting before I went on to Herrick's. Suddenly the cabin seemed to swarm with masked men; but I think there were only four. Three of them seized me, the other struck—him down. They offered me no indignity beyond what you saw, but they rifled the mail-bag, and seized the knapsack of my father's money. Then they disappeared as suddenly as they had come—almost as noiselessly."

"Did they ride away?"

"It did not sound so. But there is no cover near; it is all level stretch except the cañon yonder, and a bit of brush a little to the right."

"Your mustang?"

"Isn't Bolero there, outside?"

"He was not when I came in."

"Then they must have taken him. Oh, for a man or two to help us!"

Boothroyd winced, and went to the door. A welcome sight met his eyes. Bolero was galloping cabinward, and presently stopped at its door. He had come from the clump of scrub-oak and brush-wood on the west.

Alexia heard the creature's footfall and flew to his side.

"Oh, my old comrade, if they had attacked me on your back, they would not have gotten off so well! But I had put aside my revolvers. They were cowards—they did not dare—"

Her eyes flashed. Every trace of weakness had left her. A wild idea leaped into Boothroyd's brain.

"Will you lend me Bolero?"

"No one but I can manage him. Still—why?" She searched his face, and as his eye traveled toward the clump of oaks, followed it and read his meaning. The outlaws, secure in the utter loneliness of the place, were taking their ease in the nearest shelter. An immediate surprise upon them there might mean an easy capture—or it might mean death.

For an instant the girl gazed into Boothroyd's eyes. Blue and gentle as they had looked to her before, they were at last alive with a steely glitter. She held out her brown, shapely hands to him, and he clasped them impetuously.

"To avenge his death!" she cried. "Amen!"

A few seconds later, the trusty little mustang, bearing double, and with Willis behind, was headed toward the brush-wood. Alexia held the bridle, and a revolver ready cocked. Her companion was armed to the teeth with the dead frontiersman's weapons.

Bolero sped softly over the grass, and the mail-carrier's trained eye kept him in line of the densest cover. Their approach was as noiseless as the departure of the marauders had been; whom they discovered through the branches, seated upon the ground dividing their spoils, and—in the carelessness of their fancied complete security—with their own fire-arms laid aside, though close at hand.

"Disable—not kill!" whispered Alexia, and Boothroyd aimed low. At the same instant the barrels of her own bejeweled weapon were discharged, and the outlaws knew that the game was up.

Some time later the assembled idlers who watched from Crimmins's Station beheld Bolero coming down the post-road. He was long past time; and he paced along as if he was weary, or else in courtesy bound to subdue his speed to that of the pedestrian beside him.

"I swan ter gracious! Ef thar don't come Alexy with that thar stranger alongside! Dod rot his blue-eyed carkins! He ain't grit enough fer her, an' afore he shall carry her outen these mount'ns he'll hev ter court the hull passel on us!"

Still, the blue-eyed stranger was not abashed by the unfriendly glances of the irate loungers. "Friends," he said, quietly, as he offered his hand to the mail-carrier, who, for the first time in their experience, accepted assistance in dismounting, "it will be necessary for the proper authorities to go to the brush beyond the 'Hermit's' cabin and take charge of a few highwaymen whom they will find there, bound and wounded. And some to care for all that remains of faithful old Job Aldrich, a misjudged hero, who gave his life for your 'Alexia'."

Public opinion at Crimmins's changes swiftly. Twenty-four hours afterward, when Alexia's red lips had told the story of the stranger's quick wit, prompt bravery, and "splendid aim," the voice of the community was uttered in the pipe-smoker's tones: "They'd orter git married! Them two ain't no or'nery kin, an' ef they ain't matched in pluck, an' looks, an' eddy-cashum, I swan!"

Willis Boothroyd echoed public opinion. So, before he returned to the East, as he stood with the mail-carrier in her father's garden at Blooming City, he tested its effect on her fair self.

"Alexia," he said, taking her brown, supple hand in his, "I love you. You are the bravest woman in the world, and I want you for my wife. Dare you risk the chances of a poor scientist's future, and share it with me?"

Though the hand he held trembled, and her dark eyes dropped before the passion of his blue ones, it could not have been from fear, for a witching smile came out about her red lips, and she answered low, but firmly, "Yes, I dare; because I—also—love."

OUR ALASKA EXPEDITION.

ON the night of April 25th, the United States steamer *Patterson*, carrying members of the FRANK LESLIE Alaskan Expedition, left Departure Bay, British Columbia, en route to Chilkat, Alaska. Mr. E. H. Wells, chief of the expedition, had started ahead on a fast Alaskan boat, the *George W. Elder*, to secure a retinue of Chilkat Indians to act as packers, and to have them in readiness for an immediate start into the interior of Alaska upon

lation at the present time at twelve hundred, of which eight hundred are Chilkats. These twin-brother savages were formerly the most warlike natives in Alaska, but contact with the white man, and servile subjection to his whisky, are fast bringing them down to the standard level of Poor Lo. The missionaries have abandoned the Chilkats and the Chilkoots as incorrigibles. They try to keep alive their ancient reputation for valor by blustering and threatening, but they seldom shoot, though equipped with the latest repeating rifles. It is from among the half-civilized Chilkats that I expect to secure my retinue of packers to accompany the FRANK LESLIE expedition into the interior. E. H. WELLS."

OUR NAVAL SCHOOL.

"THREE cheers for those who leave us!" "Three cheers for those we leave behind us!"

Such was the godspeed from the embryo tars at Annapolis to their comrades about to sail on a distant cruise. Such was the response of the graduates—the *ave* and *vale* of youthful hearts filled with patriotism and lofty ambition.

Even the most practical nature—one devoid of all the finer sensibilities—would find it difficult to witness the stirring scenes that are enacted upon the campus of the Naval Academy during commencement week, without feeling the pulses quicken and the sluggish blood course through the veins with a newer and better life. To many it is an epoch of retrospection—few can resist its mystic influence.

The slumbering echoes of old Severn awake and summon the heroes of the past back from the spirit-world. Facing the old Memorial Hall, where the proud trophies of many wars are jealously guarded, the battalion is drawn up in line for the last dress-parade. The clear notes of the bugle die away. Retreat is sounded. The sun goes to rest behind the graves of the naval dead in the little cemetery across the river.

"To the front and centre—march!" "Salute!"

For an instant swords gleam in the twilight. Cadet life is



ALASKA.—FOUR CHILKAT INDIAN BOYS AT PYRAMID HARBOR.—FROM A PHOTO BY E. H. WELLS.

the arrival of the *Patterson*. Mr. Wells writes from Pyramid Harbor, near Chilkat, under date of May 3d

"Shortly after noon on April 30th, the *George W. Elder* anchored off the salmon cannery of the Pyramid Harbor Packing Company, and I floated ashore on a cannery scow. Dame Nature appeared upon the beach wrapped in a white Alaskan blanket with crystal trimmings. Her features had a scowling aspect, and little wonder was it. Think of a dame of the nineteenth century, and especially an American dame, on the eve of the first day of May and still wearing winter apparel, with no immediate prospect of securing a spring costume!"

"It was a cheerless-looking country, this Alaska of April 30th. The high, precipitous mountains of granite, partially thatched with forests of scraggy fir and spruce-trees, were covered from their peaks to the sea-shore with snow and ice, which was in many places three and four feet deep. Cold winds whistled down the gulches, and dark-gray storm mist shrouded the region everywhere. The winter in Alaska has been unusually severe, and spring is a month late.

"Many Chilkat Indians are domiciled on the shores of Pyramid Harbor, and make a business of fishing every summer for the three canneries hereabouts. Last season many of these natives made from six to ten dollars per day catching salmon, and squandered their earnings for whisky. Alaska has a prohibitory law, but under the recent Democratic administration of Governor Swineford, permits were granted for liquor-selling. The new Republican Governor, Lyman S. Knapp, has been trying to stamp out the rum trade, but so far is unsuccessful.

"A few of the Chilkats are prosperous traders, regularly visiting the 'Stick' Indians of the interior every spring, and exacting enormous prices for blankets, tea, and tobacco. Pay is always taken in furs—beaver, fox, martin, mink, and otter—for which there is ready sale at the stores in Juneau and Sitka.

"About twenty-five miles further up Lynn Canal, of which Pyramid Harbor forms a part, is the main village of the Chilkats. It now contains, I am told, about 125 people.

"The Chilkoot tribe, which occupies adjoining territory, also has its principal village near that of the Chilkats, and the two tribes intermingle and intermarry to such an extent that it is impossible to separately enumerate the numbers of each. An Indian trader here estimates the total of the Chilkat and Chilkoot popu-

lation at the present time at twelve hundred, of which eight hundred are Chilkats. These twin-brother savages were formerly the most warlike natives in Alaska, but contact with the white man, and servile subjection to his whisky, are fast bringing them down to the standard level of Poor Lo. The missionaries have abandoned the Chilkats and the Chilkoots as incorrigibles. They try to keep alive their ancient reputation for valor by blustering and threatening, but they seldom shoot, though equipped with the latest repeating rifles. It is from among the half-civilized Chilkats that I expect to secure my retinue of packers to accompany the FRANK LESLIE expedition into the interior. E. H. WELLS."

What the dawn of graduation day means to the hard-worked cadet who has successfully battled with differential and integral calculus, has been more than once bewildered by a forest of ropes and spars, and made to tack or boxhaul a miniature man-of-war, only the initiated can fully understand. For months before the eventful day visions of "cits" clothes and an officer's uniform are strangely blended. Whether one shall wear the former or the latter is a momentous question, which the examinations alone can decide. At last the desideratum is reached, and graduation day dawns bright and fair. The grass takes to itself a deeper green. The birds sing out a merrier strain, and nature seems to join in the farewell *Te Deum*. Across the grounds midshipmen new and old are hurrying, each with a different purpose in view. There is a sad and far-away expression upon the face of the "plebe" as he tries to lift the veil and look into that mysterious future which may have in store for him a mint of joy or sorrow. The other is about to cross the Rubicon and give up the petty trials of the boy for the sterner duties of the man. To leave the fostering arms of a kind mother and battle with a cold, unfeeling world. He is no longer a midshipman of romance, but one of reality. Upon him may some day devolve the honor of defending the flag under which he has marched for four long years. Will not the distant cruise upon which the graduate is about to sail prove almost as uncertain as that of his junior?

The last bugle-call is sounded. The battalion musters in front of the new quarters, and the Board of Visitors crowd into the little chapel. From the chancel rail words of wisdom and advice are spoken, and the deeds of those who have gone before held up for emulation to those that are to come. Grizzled old Admiral Kimbly, the hero of Samoa, delivers the final address, and the cadets march out into the grounds. Beneath the sheltering branches of giant trees, the battalion is formed into a hollow square. The climax will soon be reached, for the first class are stacking their arms near the band-stand.

"Graduating class to the front and centre—march!" is the last command given by the cadet adjutant. Armed with diplomas, the young officers hasten to shift into their new uniforms as the band strikes up "Out of the Wilderness."

Such is the little drama that I witnessed at the Naval Academy this month, and one which is so admirably portrayed by the illustrations in this issue. Many of the cuts were made from instantaneous photographs taken during the exercises by E. H. Hart and F. M. Zuller, the Academy photographer.

W. NEPHEW KING, JR.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE French Government is preparing a bill to limit the hours of labor.

THE British Parliament will adjourn at the end of July until the middle of October.

THE Free Masons of New York will erect at Utica a Masonic asylum and school at a cost of \$185,000.

A TORONTO agency is said to get from \$20 to \$30 a head for smuggling Chinamen into the United States.

AT a recent election in the North Essex Riding of Canada, a prominent annexationist was elected by a majority of 300.

THE French Senate Bureau has elected a General Customs Committee, consisting of twenty-eight Protectionists and eight Free-Traders.

THE Brazilian Cabinet has passed resolutions approving settlement by arbitration of all questions of difference between American governments.

THE United States Senate has passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to form alliances with foreign countries for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

THE American Home Missionary Society has 1879 laborers employed in forty-five States and Territories. During the past year over 10,000 persons have been added to the churches, and 184 churches have been organized. The Society has 2,282 schools under its care.

THE New York Supreme Court, General Term, has affirmed the conviction and sentence of ex-Sheriff James A. Flack and his son for conspiracy in procuring a divorce from his wife. An appeal has been taken to the Court of Appeals, so that a final decision will not probably be reached before November.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, at its recent session at Asbury Park, N. J., adopted a report in favor of federal union with the Reformed Church in the United States. These united churches will number, according to the data of 1888, 269,548 communicants, 407,870 baptized members, 2,028 churches, 1,315 ministers, 20 seats of learning, and 3 publishing houses.

THE Indian Appropriation bill appropriates for Indian education for the next fiscal year an aggregate sum of \$1,991,105, which is \$613,340 more than was appropriated last year. The bill also reappropriates the unexpended balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, which brings the total amount for schools for the next year up to something more than \$2,000,000, instead of \$1,387,765 last year.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has vetoed the bill for a public building at Hudson, N. Y., on the ground that the postal receipts of that city, which amount to only \$14,890, do not warrant the outlay. He shows the absurdity of the proposed expenditure by saying that on the plans proposed each of the eight employes of the post-office would have 400 square feet of floor space to rattle around in, while the entire second floor of the building would be "to let."

THE town of Bradshaw, Neb., with a population of 500, was swept out of existence by a tornado on the 3d inst., twelve persons being killed and a number injured, while nearly every house was more or less completely wrecked. The force of the wind was so great that it carried a loaded freight car a distance of nine miles along the railway track. Disastrous storms are reported from other Western towns. In Loveland and Glenwood, in Iowa, the damage to property appears to have been particularly heavy.

It is stated that the Standard Oil Company have absorbed the four largest oil-producing companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the transaction involving several millions of dollars. A large proportion of the current production, and of the best producing lands in the petroleum region, become by this deal the property of the controlling refining company. The amount of land secured in this way is placed at 300,000 acres, and from this there will be added to the yield of the Standard Oil Company a total of 9,000 barrels of petroleum daily.

A CENSUS-TAKER at Milledgeville, Ga., found a colored woman named Jane Moor, who gave her age at 121. He questioned her some time, and discovered that the old woman was a regular encyclopedia of the early days of American independence. She knew all about it; was there and saw it. She remembered Washington and all of the fathers; she remembered their habits and eccentricities, and said that she was married and had children when Washington died. Her eldest living child is 88 years old, and since its birth she has been blessed with twenty-seven others. She is evidently not less than 110 years old, and may be 121, as she says.

THE politicians of Tammany Hall have been greatly elated by the return of Mr. Richard Croker from the German resort where he was seeking health. It seems to be their impression that he will appear before the Senate Investigating Committee and put in a general denial of the statements made by Patrick H. McCann concerning a fund raised for the benefit of ex-Sheriff Grant, and also concerning the somewhat remarkable presents the sheriff is alleged to have made to one of Mr. Croker's children. So far, Mr. Croker has not indicated any purpose to appear before the committee, but he may do so as his health becomes more robust. It is satisfactory to know that he is in a better condition physically than was supposed.

A SENSATION in English educational circles has been caused by the publication of the mathematical tripos at Cambridge University. The success of the female students has been phenomenal. The highest educational honor yet won by women has been gained by Miss Philippa Fawcett, aged twenty-two, who is bracketed superior to the senior wrangler. Previous to this the first place was occupied by Miss Ramsay, who was senior wrangler in the classical tripos in 1887, and second by Miss Scott, who was eighth mathematical wrangler in 1880. In addition to Miss Fawcett's wonderful achievement, two ladies figure in the list of wranglers, ten are senior optimes, and four are junior optimes. No women failed to pass, but six men failed completely. Miss Fawcett is a daughter of the late Professor Fawcett, the blind philosopher and statesman, who was Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Government. She is described as a charming, high-spirited, nervous young woman.



1, 2 AND 3. FENCING. 4. COMMODORE PERRY'S JAPANESE BELL. 5. SEAMANSHIP ON THE "WYOMING" 6. ENTRANCE GATE. 7 AND 8. TYPICAL UNIFORMS OF THE ACADEMY.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.—FROM PHOTOS.—[SEE PAGE 419.]



From the Swell Tally-ho.



Last Instructions.



Won, hands down.



The Betting-ring—A Rush on the Favorite.



Mud!



The inevitable Blind Man.



Familiar Figures.



Caldwell, the famous Starter.



Peanuts and Lemonade.



Touting.

THE DISTRESS IN THE SOUDAN.

A FEW days ago there came from Europe a very short and insignificant telegram that the people of the Soudan are reported to be dying by the thousands of starvation, and that anything, rodent or reptile, which would sustain life is being eaten. The telegram added that successive failures in crops accounted in part for the serious situation, but it did not say that ever since the first rebellion of the so-called false Mahdi there has hardly been a chance for the poor inhabitants to attend to their fields properly, as fighting has not ceased for almost the last twelve years. One of our contemporaries added: "It does not seem worth while fighting over that part of the Dark Continent." But had that writer known the Soudan before the commencement of the rebellion he would have expressed himself quite differently, and would contemplate with sorrow the calamity that has been carried into that country by those who pretended to carry civilization, freedom, and happiness to the poor slaves in Africa.

Before the year 1878 the Soudan was one of the richest portions of Africa, which means very much—in fact, it means that it was one of the richest countries on the globe. To define the frontiers of the Soudan is not such an easy matter. Generally speaking, we understand by it that large portion in the heart of Africa which extends on both sides of the Equator to the north and south. By the Egyptian Soudan, in a narrower sense of the word, is meant the territory in the far circumference around Khartoom, without real borders. To the east it stretches to the waters of the Red Sea, in the west it embraces the large territories of Kordofan and Darfur, and to the south it reaches as far down as to the famous lakes, which, since the return of the celebrated explorers, Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha, are known to every intelligent person—I mean the Victoria and Albert Nyanza lakes. This is, properly speaking, the Soudan; a country, at a rough guess, as large as two-thirds of the United States.

The name Soudan is, as a matter of course, of Arabic origin. For the knowledge of the meaning of the same I have to thank one of my best Arabian friends, the highest priest in Egypt, by name Essayed Ahmed Abdul Khalik, who gave me very valuable information about Arabia and its inhabitants. He calls himself, very modestly, Sheekh-es-Sadat, or, in English, the Light-of-Wisdom, and it is not for me to question as to whether his modesty exceeds his wisdom, or *vice versa*. In the Arabian language the word "sawad" means black, and has a very peculiar plural, viz., sonda. The country we speak of is properly called "Beled-es-Soudan," meaning the region of the blacks or negroes. The most important town of the Soudan, and, in fact, the most important town in the whole of Africa, with the exception of Cairo, the capital of Egypt, before the outbreak of the rebellion, was the aforementioned city of Khartoom, lying where the waters of the rapid Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, unite themselves with the quieter waters of the Bahr-el-Asrak, or Blue Nile. It was founded by Mehemet Ali, the first Khedive of Egypt, and the founder of the present dynasty reigning in Egypt up to date. After having conquered Kordofan he saw at a glance the importance of the present situation of Khartoom, and had the foundation of this city laid in 1820. That his judgment was correct was proven by the fact that within half a century the city grew with such rapidity as to boast of almost 100,000 inhabitants, and up to the time of its destruction a yearly business averaging about \$50,000,000 was transacted within its precincts. Before the outbreak of the war nearly 1,000 European and 3,000 Arabian business houses had firmly established branches in Khartoom, in order to receive the treasures of the Soudan, from whence they were transported to the civilized countries of the West. In exchange for these treasures they carried the products of the civilized world into the interior of Africa.

When I watched the trading in that part of our globe I often doubted in my mind the truth of our old proverb, "A fair exchange is no robbery." While the Soudan furnished to the world at least three-quarters of all the ivory used, and furthermore another important article, without which a modern journalist could scarcely exist—I mean mullage—which is made from gum Arabic, and also other articles of importance, what did the Europeans give to the Soudan in exchange? Cheap calico, the cheapest kind of cutlery, worthless jewelry, and old guns, which were highly appreciated by the Soudanes, although entirely useless in Europe. Last, but by no means least, an article which seems to be the twin-brother of civilization, "fire-water"—or, as they say in the Orient, aquavita—and also missionaries of all sorts and denominations.

Is it not somewhat of an irony that an article used largely in Catholic churches, in honor of the Almighty, has to be cultivated and brought forth by the bitterest enemies of Christendom, the true believers of the Mohammedan faith? This is the incense, which almost altogether comes from the interior of the Soudan. Another very important exportation from the Soudan were ostrich feathers and hides, of which some shipments came as far as the United States, and I am told that hides from the Red Sea are articles much sought after in American markets. Also all kinds of tropical fruits, such as dates, figs, etc., and a large number of animals for the zoological gardens and menageries are brought from the interior of Africa to the trading-posts of Khartoom. Every winter, when the comparatively cool season commenced in Upper Egypt, a fair took place in Khartoom, which was of greater importance and more interesting than any other fair in the whole world. Hundreds of caravans of merchants from all parts of the civilized world, especially from the southern European countries, and from Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and the Mediterranean States, gathered rapidly in the two sea-ports of the Red Sea—Suakin and, further south, Massaua, from whence the only two highways led to Khartoom. From the opposite direction, I mean from the interior of the Soudan, most fantastical crowds of half-civilized barbarians with immense treasures poured into Khartoom every day. A greater and nicer variety of colors in dress and complexion and a more perplexing conglomeration of languages could hardly be imagined.

But since Europeans undertook to carry to the inhabitants of Africa the problematical blessings of their own civilized countries, the poor Soudan is totally changed. Khartoom, since captured by the rebels in the spring of 1885, is only a heap of ruins; Suakin is a military post of the English, who endeavor in vain to

conquer back the lost paradise of upper Egypt; Massaua has been conquered by the Italians, who are trying to grab whole Abyssinia, but who will have a hard nut to crack yet, which might cost them some valuable teeth. Now there is no commerce, no attending to the crops, no peaceable trading in the Soudan, but bitter fighting, bloodshed, and destruction of property reign everywhere. No wonder that under such circumstances it took the short period of a decade to reduce the once flourishing country to such desolation, misery, and poverty as to call forth the remark: "It is hardly worth while fighting over the Soudan."

Hermann Kuntz

JOHN BURNS.

WE publish in the present issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER an interesting article on the Labor Question in Europe, from the pen of Mr. John Burns, and we give herewith a portrait of this prominent socialist leader, of London. Mr. Burns is in some senses a rather remarkable man. An early student of Ruskin, Carlyle, and Adam Smith, he became deeply interested in the condition of the labor classes, and he has brought to the solution of the questions which concern them a measure of intelligence and a breadth of comprehension which very few of the so-called labor leaders seem to possess. He has the rare merit of not "slopping over," having a very clear impression as to his own capabilities and the value of the work he is able to do. He was educated at Christ Church School at Battersea, and as a boy was remarkable for his courage and combativeness. He served as an apprentice at general engineering, and then was employed for some time in making telegraphic



JOHN BURNS, THE ENGLISH SOCIALIST LEADER.

working instruments, etc. Afterward he spent two years on the west coast of Africa. He began to attract attention as a labor reformer about seven years ago, when he appeared as a speaker at meetings of the unemployed workmen of London. He presently became prominent in his trade-union, and then as a candidate for Parliament in Nottingham in 1885. When an effort was made to put down public meetings at a certain point in London he contested the right of meeting at the risk of imprisonment, and from that time on his career has been in the full glare of publicity. He has been conspicuous in all the movements which have resulted in combining the workmen of London in support of demands which have received wide recognition at the hands of the employing class. Last year he was elected a County Councillor for London, and it is believed that he will soon attain higher honors. He is a prodigious worker, and in the recent strikes in London he showed a power of endurance which has rarely been matched, no less than a sagacity which has won for him the regard of very many who do not at all assent to the justice of his particular views.

INSURANCE.—QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

INSURANCE companies continue to have their troubles. The failure of the American Life, of Philadelphia, disastrous as it is, with a showing of worthless securities that is surprising, shows that insurance supervision in Pennsylvania is not what it ought to be. The policy-holders, I am glad to know, have taken action to see if they cannot punish the offenders by a criminal prosecution. Some other companies are in the same condition as the American Life. Are there any in the State of New York—or Connecticut? Possibly!

A correspondent at Balize, British Honduras, wants my opinion of the Safety Fund plan of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company of Connecticut, and of the standing of the company. He says he has himself insured in the Equitable on the twenty-years semi-tontine system, and would like some assessment insurance. The Safety Fund plan referred to is an old-line company doing an assessment business. Its plan is to accumulate \$10 on each \$1,000 of insurance, and when accumulated, to give it back to the insured. I see no particular safety in this plan, and I know of no superior ability in the management. Certainly no new principles are involved, and my own preference, if I wanted an insurance of the kind that my correspondent seeks, would be to take it in one of the strong, old, and reputable assessment companies, not controlled, as the Safety Fund is, by a few

stockholders. My preference would be such a company as the North Western Masonic, the Mutual Reserve, or one of several others that I have heretofore mentioned.

A Canajoharie, N. Y., correspondent wants to know my opinion of the Bay State, of Massachusetts. It is a moderately successful and fairly-well managed concern. If my correspondent has a policy in it I would advise him to continue it. If not, I think he can find others stronger and better.

A Council Bluffs, Iowa, correspondent wants my opinion of the good and bad features of building and loan investment companies. I have referred this communication to the Financial Department of FRANK LESLIE'S, and "Jasper" can answer it.

A correspondent at Toledo, O., wants my opinion of a five-year distribution policy in the Mutual Life of New York. It was taken out five years ago, for \$3,000; annual premiums \$84, which thus far have amounted to \$420. My correspondent says that they "now send me notice that the policy has 'additions' of \$283, cash value \$123.09. I took a policy for same amount, same time, same company, ordinary life. The dividends have been very meagre. Had I better take cash and continue the policy, or let 'additions' remain and continue, or drop it altogether?" In reply, I call attention to these facts: The Mutual Life Company is one of the three greatest of the insurance corporations in the United States, and I do not hesitate to say that my correspondent, if the circumstances permit it, is entirely safe in leaving his accumulations with the company, and taking out "additions" to his policy. In the event of misfortune he can reconvert the "additions" into cash, and the accumulations are becoming more valuable every day. I think the five-year distribution plan is preferable to the yearly plan, from my standpoint. Of course, if my correspondent needs money he can accept the cash; but the security of the Mutual Life no one will question.

From Columbus, Ga., comes a statement from a policy-holder in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. He says that under the third clause of his policy he is entitled to a four-per-cent. bond for an equitable proportion of the reserve fund, and that last October, after the expiration of his fifth year of membership, he wrote to President Harper, asking for the bond, and was put off. My correspondent wants to know if the officers of the Mutual Reserve are acting in good faith, and says he knows policy-holders in Columbus, Ga., who have had six years' membership in the company and have never received a bond. Under the Mutual Reserve system, the profits, I find, of a class of five years are computed from the end of the year from which the policy was taken; but the bonds issued under the third clause bear the date of the policy five years later. Collections, verifications of dates, and so on, may have possibly delayed the issue of the bonds in the case of my correspondent, but I believe he must have received it before this. If he has not, I hope he will write me promptly to that effect, and that he will also give me facts regarding any policy-holder in the Mutual Reserve who is entitled to a bond at the expiration of five years, and who has not received it within the limits of six. The character of the Mutual Reserve is such that I doubt if this allegation will be found to be justified on examination.

A correspondent at Baltimore wants information about the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia. He says he was insured in it at the age of forty on the endowment plan for forty years, and has paid four premiums: the first two \$194 each, the third one \$176, and the fourth one \$164, on a policy of \$4,000. He wants my opinion of the company and the premiums he pays. The Provident Life is an old Quaker concern, with a reputation for extreme conservatism; it has fair premium rates, and is a fair company. I would like it better if it would confine its operations to one class of business; but it will be seen that it is both an insurance and a trust concern.

From Ogdensburg, N. Y., comes a request for information as to the permanency of the Buffalo Life Reserve Association. My correspondent became a member in 1885, at the age of fifty-nine years, and commenced paying two dollars bi-monthly on a \$1,000 policy. His assessments have gradually increased, until last year they reached \$7.50. Last year he also received a bond for ninety-one per cent. of what he had paid. When he wrote to the company in reference to interest on the bond he was informed that the interest is only to become available after \$100,000 has been deposited with the Insurance Department of the State. He finds by the March statement of the company to the Insurance Department, that of a total fund of \$106,000 in the company's treasury, but \$55,000 is deposited with the Insurance Department. He wants to know if it would not be better for the company to complete the deposit of \$100,000, and thus enable the bonds to pay interest, which would be available for the payment also of assessments. I can only reply that from the figures given me—and I find on examination that they appear to be correct—the percentage of the reserve accumulations of this company is excessive. If the concern has promised to do a given thing it looks to me very much like a breach of good faith if it will not do it when it can readily be done. My correspondent has a remedy in the courts. He can bring action for the removal of the officers before the Insurance Department, and the light of day will then shine upon the entire business. Superintendent Maxwell, who is at the head of the Insurance Department in New York, is careful, painstaking, and very scrupulous in the management of his official affairs. If any company in this State is guilty of mismanagement he will not hesitate to take prompt action to remedy the evil.

The Hermit.

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

THE Government proposal to compensate publicans when renewal of their annual licenses is refused them has provoked a storm of indignation in Great Britain. Recently the opposition took the form of a demonstration in Hyde Park. About 60,000 men and women marched or rode in the main procession, and there were 200,000 in the park, all in enthusiastic accord with the anti-Governmental orators speaking from fifteen platforms. The feeling is growing that after this demonstration in London, backed up by many held simultaneously in the provinces, the Government will not dare to force their proposals through the House of Commons. So far, however, the Government has not indicated any purpose to recede from its proposal.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF NEW GOWNS, PARASOLS, AND HATS.

[Any of our lady subscribers who are desirous of making purchases in New York through the mails, or any subscribers who intend visiting the city, will be cheerfully directed by the editor of the Fashion Department to the most desirable establishments, where their wants can be satisfactorily supplied.]

If you are an anglo-maniac, you will say that your gown of cloth is "tailor built," and you will have two such gowns at least; one to wear on all ordinary occasions when you wish to look neat and trim, and one of a more effective order, suited to festivities, such as morning weddings, race meetings, or any occasion when society is abroad in daylight. The plainer gown may be made of vigogne or of tweed, in a cloudy mixture, and the skirt, which is quite plain, bound with a harmonious shade of green velvet. This is a new finish for the hems of skirts, and the binding is bias, of course, and about an inch wide. The bodice, open from the neck, may display a waistcoat of white serge, and the edges of the bodice should be piped with velvet. The more elaborate tailor-built gown is handsomely made in iris-leaf green faced cloth, with an effective design in the new silk cord called the "Connaught," combining the green with butter-color. This design borders the close-fitting skirt, and is arranged on the bodice in Figaro style. An insertion of butter-colored silk beneath the braiding would add to the effectiveness of the design.

At last one can be equipped so as to take solid comfort by the sea. There is the "storm serge" for the gown, which is impervious to rain or dampness, and the illustration shows a hat which may be worn in mist or sea-fog without anxiety. It is made of silk mull in any chosen color, shirred over a wire frame. The shape is very jaunty, drooping at the right side, and turning up against the crown at the left. A rosette-like bow is placed upon the top of the crown. These hats are most desirable for good all-round country wear.



SEASIDE HAT.
By permission of Daniell & Sons.



THE GRETCHEN
TRIMMING.

for young ladies' gowns.

Although the first parasols of the season were displayed many weeks ago, yet novelties are being added from time to time to the already large variety. Two pretty styles are illustrated, one of pigeon-gray surah, with a large sash bow at the top. A ruffle of the silk several inches deep is frayed out in fringe in the



NEW PARASOLS.
By permission of Daniell & Sons.

lower half, and is shirred around the edge of the parasol. The other design is of a rich dark-blue silk, with a border of blue-and-gold plaid, and a sash bow at the top made of the plaid stripe. Light and airy parasols are made of Japanese cotton, and others are seen of the dress material, either of Scotch zephyr, sateen, or écu battiste, the latter being generally embroidered upon the edge. Most of the fancy parasols have handles of natural wood, carved, while the more costly and elaborate handles are left to the coaching parasols.

The sleeveless coat was recently introduced in London, and

was brought about by the gigot sleeves of velvet, or others more ornate, which are such a feature of the fashionable gowns. It was such a pity to crumple them in coat sleeves, and hence some ingenious tailor devised the sleeveless jacket, with a collar so arranged that the dress collar can also be displayed if desired.

This season's russet shoes are lighter in color than those of last year, and are more shapely. The cheaper ones are made of pig-skin, and while they are all very well with yachting and tennis gowns, they somehow seem dreadfully out of place in town along with dainty frocks and fine feathers. ELLA STARR.

AN ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

THE American Book Company starts well. Its first publication is one that will attract wide attention and command universal approbation. The book is entitled "A Stem Dictionary of the English Language," and is written by John Kennedy, the author of the popular school-book, "What Words Say." The book is an unpretentious volume of less than three hundred pages, and is designed for use in elementary schools; but it involves a principle of instruction that cannot fail to revolutionize, or rather transform, the whole aspect of primary, secondary, and higher education.

The principle is that the English language exists, that it is quite as susceptible of investigation as any other existing fact, and that English may be mastered from the standpoint of observation alone. This doctrine is in marked contrast with that which holds that English may be successfully studied only after one has sufficient basis in the way of a knowledge of Latin and Greek.

Hitherto education and dictionary-making have both been based on the latter principle. As a result both education and dictionaries have been partial failures. To undertake a line of study without a knowledge of English is to encounter a dead strain that is disheartening, if not wholly discouraging. The reliance on arbitrary definition for words that should be self-explanatory causes many to drop out of school, and leaves those who remain less clear in their knowledge than they should be.

The dictionaries likewise are vitiated by the same principle; they either give arbitrary definitions of words that are in their composition self-explanatory, or else they give a treatment based on Latin and Greek. This makes the dictionary very serviceable to a very small class. The design of Mr. Kennedy's book is to present a dictionary that will be very serviceable to everybody. He calls attention to English words, and, instead of arbitrarily telling what they mean, he points out what they mean. One may be told how to get through a wilderness. He is more likely to get through it if the guide says come. In this dictionary the guide says come.

The English language has a remarkable history, and at the right time nothing could be more fascinating or edifying than the study of that history; but, introduced at the wrong time, nothing could be more premature or more unproductive. The English language as it is concerns everybody; the English language as it has been, concerns the favored few who have got around to that line of investigation. To examine the English language as it is, is to apply the scientific method, and the scientific method is always the better discipline. In the case in point it is the only method feasible.

It is very charming to see in the English language the harmonious blending of elements from many widely separated sources; but this is a charm known to no children, and to very few adults. To know the exact force and value of those elements which constitute his mother tongue is a power both possible and necessary to every child as well as to every adult. To the child *hand* is English; and he is right. He does not know that it has come from Germany, but he does know its exact force and meaning; its use never fails to call up an image in his mind; it is therefore part of his vocabulary. To the child *ex* is English (if anything); he does not know that it comes from Italy; but he does know that it means *out*. When he encounters it in the word *extract* he has a practical key to that word. If he knows that *tract* means *draw*, then he is in possession of the entire meaning of the word—to *draw out*; and he has, moreover, two key elements for unlocking the meaning of two full sets of words. With *ex* he may attack *expound*, *extend*, *exzel*, etc.; with *tract* he may pull down *attract*, *contract*, *protract*, *retract*, etc. If he does not know that *tract* means *draw*, then Mr. Kennedy holds that it is high time that somebody should tell him. He may learn, when his attention is called to it, that ideas are expressed not by words alone, but also by prefixes, suffixes, and stems. Such an element as *tract* is called a *stem*. The child is trained in language, and so familiarized with his mother tongue that a prefix, suffix, or stem will call up an image in his mind, just as does the simple word *hand*.

In "What Words Say" Mr. Kennedy has arranged groups of words designed to familiarize young people with the values of prefixes, suffixes, and stems. In the "Stem Dictionary" he has arranged all the stems of the language in alphabetical sequence, giving the value of each and the group of words based upon it.

The book opens with a full vocabulary of stem words, in each of which the stem is indicated in full-faced italic type. The word is by this device referred to its stem in the stem list for treatment. When all the words based upon a given stem are brought together each one receives side lights from all the rest, and all together tend to intensify the value of the stem.

It is a great revolution to have young children analyzing the terms of science, literature, and art without a suspicion of the existence of any other language than English. But it is a revolution fraught with the most beneficent consequences. It is a revolution that turns the lamp on every field of study for every young child. It is a revolution that wins him to science, and at the same time projects him into the ancient and modern languages. It is a revolution that will affect the course and extent, as well as the quality of study. It is a revolution that will quicken the whole range of primary education, and that will at the same time multiply tenfold the candidates for college courses. So much power is there in a little principle. This is a time of great activity in looking up the principles of education. Education is becoming a profession based upon a science instead of an imitative or empirical art. Mr. Kennedy has spent his life in the training and instruction of teachers, and this dictionary is one fruitage of years of intense devotion to the principles of education. The work is enlivened by choice quotations from standard authors applying the words treated in the text. The book is printed from new types, and is a fine specimen of typography. We bid the new dictionary hail, and hope that it will find its way into the hands of every student in the land.

PERSONAL.

THE fund raised in Georgia for the benefit of Mrs. Jefferson Davis amounts to nearly \$8,000.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FIELD, of the United States Supreme Court, is among this season's quota of American visitors to Europe.

THE sobriquet now given to the German Emperor is "William the Restless." He certainly manages to keep the German politicians in an uneasy state.

THE Maine Democracy have nominated Hon. F. W. Hill for Governor. A resolution in favor of license and local option was rejected by the convention.

A DEMOCRATIC official named Knapp, in the St. Louis post-office, has resigned his position because a colored man was given a place in the department where he was employed.

MR. HENRY GEORGE has been very cordially received in Australia. His lectures have been well attended, and the papers print verbatim reports and discuss his doctrines in their editorial articles.

CARDINAL MANNING, in a letter to Mr. O'Brien, says: "The Irish people have been afflicted with every kind of sorrow, barbarous and refined, for centuries, but a day of restitution has nearly come."

THE Pope's resident physician follows his holiness about almost like his shadow, and is forever going to and fro with a thermometer in his hand, looking for the slightest breath of air likely to intrude upon the calm of his good master.

It is said that Corporal Tanner expects to make about \$100,000 this year from his business as pension attorney, and hopes to double that amount next year, and keep on increasing it till he makes, perhaps, \$400,000 per annum in filing claims for pensions.

OSCAR WILDE recently refused an invitation to the dinner of the Thirteen Club in London on the ground that the object of the club to abolish the superstition was reprehensible and "dreadful." "Leave us some unreality," he cries; "don't make us too offensively sane."

THE monument which the German Emperor intends to erect in memory of his father is to be in the Renaissance style, which Frederick III. so much admired. It will take the form of a heroic equestrian figure, and the site selected is the extreme point of the Island of the Museum in Berlin.

SEGWAID A. QVAL, a wealthy Norwegian of Eau Claire, Wis., who died recently, left \$1,000,000 for the establishment in Madison, in that State, of a hospital for persons crippled and deformed from birth. Mr. Qval came to this country a poor boy, obtained work at \$30 a month, saved his money, invested it in real estate, and died worth \$1,500,000.

MRS. HARRISON, the wife of the President, has been presented with a deed of the cottage at Cape May Point, which she occupied last summer. It is understood that Postmaster-General Wanamaker and George W. Childs started the subscription which resulted in this handsome gift. The cottage is a large, old-fashioned building, containing about twenty rooms.

THE President has solved the controversy over the Brooklyn post-office by appointing as postmaster Colonel Andrew Baird, who is in every respect a representative of the best element of the Republican party. If every office in the country could be filled by men of the stamp of Colonel Baird, at once conscientious and capable, it would be a most fortunate thing for the public service.

THE Emperor of Russia is building a new yacht, which is intended to be a vessel of great speed. All the latest improvements will be introduced, including the electric light. The saloons and cabins will be marvels of comfort and luxury, and there is to be dining accommodation for 200 persons. The yacht will be used by the Emperor for cruising in the Gulf of Finland and in the Baltic.

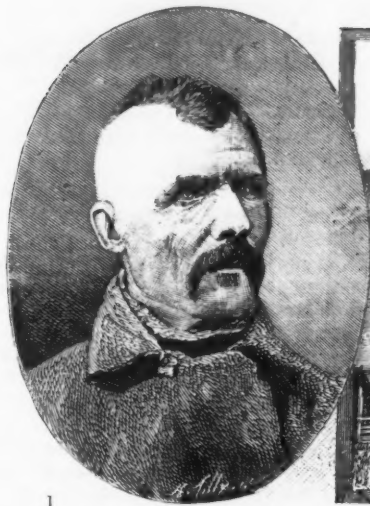
MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who is now in Europe, will take a leading part in the Universal Peace Congress that meets in London from the 15th to the 19th of July, and will advocate a general disarmament and international arbitration. Later he will attend the meeting of the Institute of International Law and the Association for the Codification of the Law of Nations. Mr. Field will be eighty-five on his next birthday.

FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, who succeeds Walker Blaine as Solicitor of the State Department, is the private secretary of Secretary Proctor. He is a native of Vermont, and has spent the greater part of his life in that State. He was graduated from Amherst at the head of his class in 1882, and from the Columbia College Law School in 1884. In the following year he was admitted to the Bar in Vermont. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

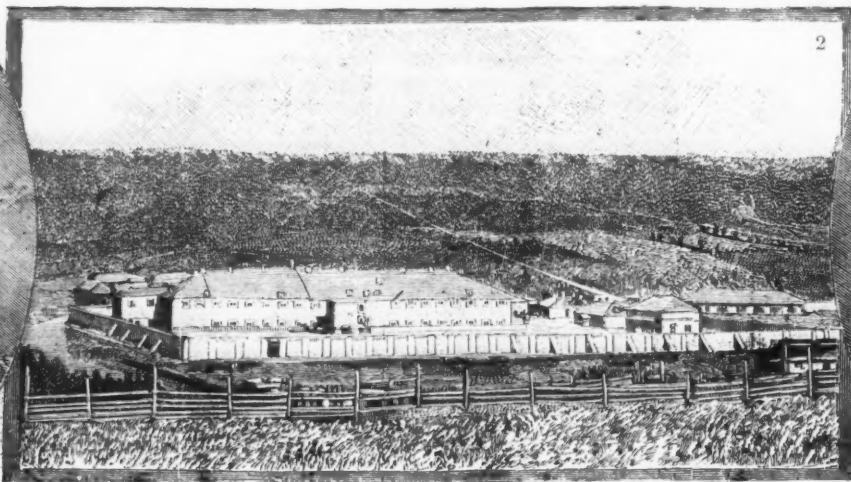
JAMES J. BROOKS, ex-Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, has been temporarily placed in charge of the division in place of John S. Bell, removed. If Mr. Brooks will consent to accept the place permanently, he should by all means be appointed. The Government has never had a more efficient officer than he proved himself to be during a long period of service, and his removal by Mr. Cleveland to make room for a rank partisan was in every respect indefensible.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW had a very enthusiastic reception from the people of Chicago on the occasion of his recent visit to that city, on the invitation of the Press Club. Some 5,000 people assembled in the Auditorium to listen to his address on the World's Fair, and all manifested the highest appreciation of his scholarly and patriotic appeal in behalf of the coming exhibition of our national prosperity. The address was in Mr. Defew's best vein, and was characterized by that breadth of feeling for which he has become conspicuous. While in the city he was royally entertained by the Press Club, as well as by other similar organizations, and was on one occasion fairly smothered under the floral tributes of 150 children, who "cornered" him in one of the rooms of the Auditorium.

Foreign Objects and Events Illustrated.—[SEE PAGE 426.]



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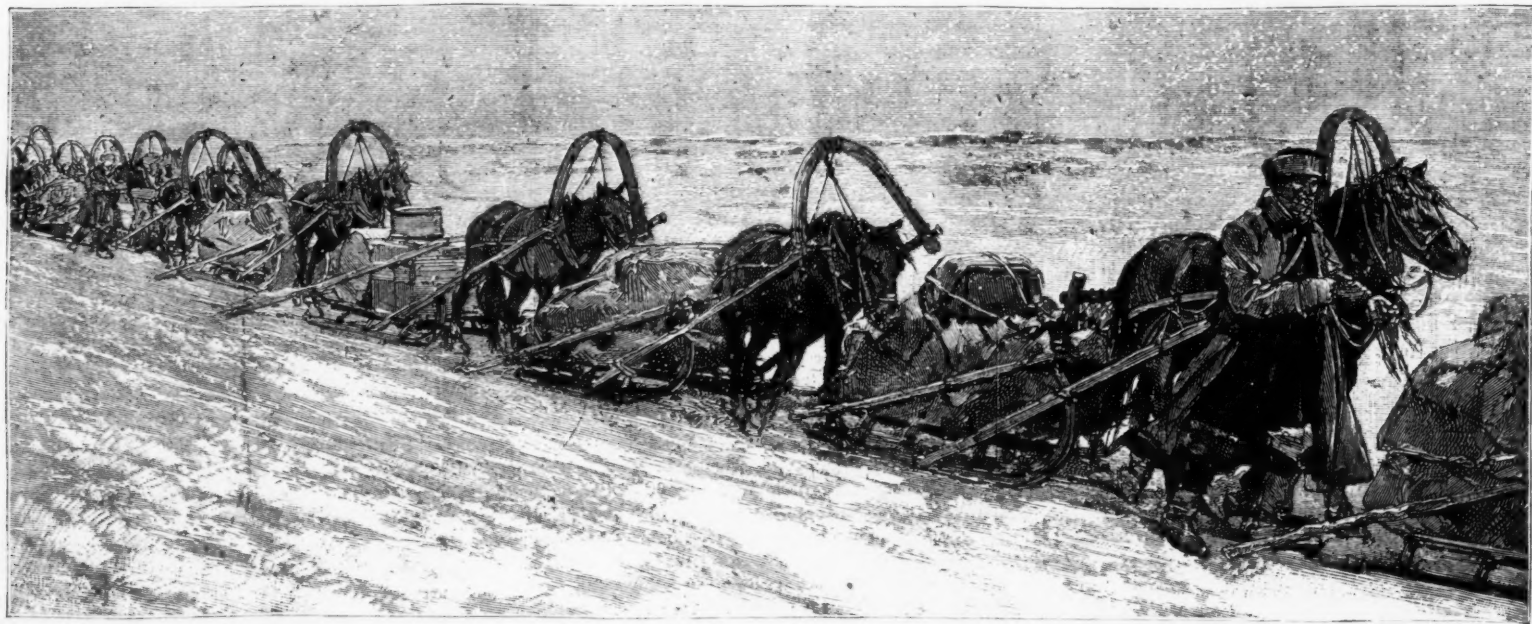


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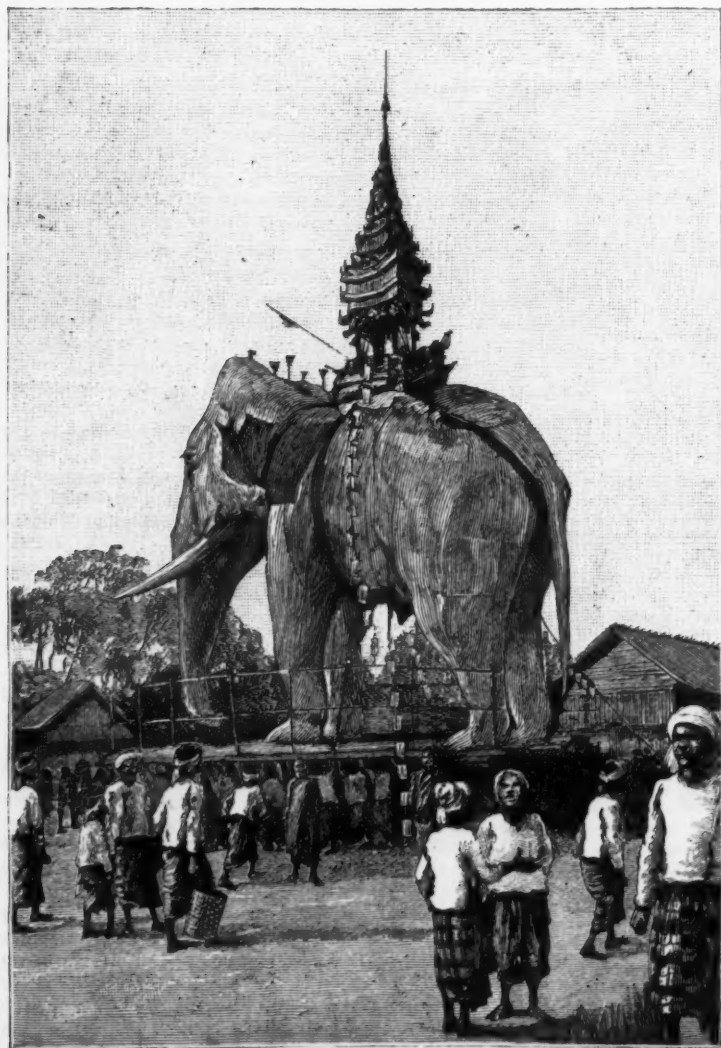


3

ACROSS SIBERIA.—1 AND 3. TYPES OF COMMON CONVICTS. 2. THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ALEXANDROWSK.



SIBERIA.—A TEA CARAVAN CROSSING THE WASTES IN WINTER.



INDIA.—A MONSTER ELEPHANT AT MANDALAY.



THE PASSION PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU.—JUDAS TAKING THE THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER.

WALL STREET.—THE WIZARD'S HAND.

Is the hand of the wizard of Wall Street visible in the recent sudden change of tone in the market? Has Mr. Gould, while pretending gracefully to accept defeat in the Pacific Mail contest with Mr. Huntington, and defeat in the contest over the Frisco road at the hands of the Boston managers of the Santa Fé, been pretending all the while, while deep in his heart has rankled the bitterness of defeat?

It begins to look as if Mr. Huntington, Mr. Villard, and the Santa Fé people had been marked as victims for the little wizard's wrath; and, if so, many sleepless nights must lie before them, for he is as implacable an enemy as Wall Street has ever produced, and his resources and adroitness, sagacity, and audacity are almost boundless.

Mr. Gould has several stocks that he can readily handle so as to break down the market, and yet, considering the fact that he is trying to float his magnificent \$40,000,000 load of bonds of the Elevated system, and that it is hard work for the banks to dispose of them, I do not see how he is prepared at present to smash things.

The drop in Missouri Pacific came immediately after Mr. George J. Gould had lost the presidency of the Pacific Mail, and his father the control of the St. Louis and San Francisco road. The Missouri Pacific is taken to be the Gould favorite, the absolute subject of his manipulations, and many make it the barometer by which they judge the attitude of Mr. Gould in Wall Street affairs. But, of course, appreciating that feeling, he may sometimes mislead the market by temporarily depressing Missouri Pacific, while he is gathering in a line of stocks preliminary to putting them up.

So far as the rate war is concerned Mr. Gould has put his foot down that it shall not cease under any agreement in which he shall be a participant until it is settled as a finality. The agreement as to rates, in other words, must be made binding, with penalties so heavy that no party to the agreement will find it to his advantage to violate it. When that sort of an understanding is reached, iron-clad as it will be, we may look for a peaceful condition of affairs between competing railroads; and that would be the first essential to a permanent and decisive bull movement, if the Interstate Commerce act were properly enforced by the commissioners. I see evidences that ex-Commissioner Walker is trying to bring about a rigid enforcement of the act, in which case the question of rates would be almost a thing of the past. Mr. Gould has a way of getting into his employ the brightest and brainiest men in the lines of railroad work, and I sometimes imagine that Mr. Walker is acting in harmony with Mr. Gould in quietly and diplomatically working for a union of interests between opposing railroad forces under the direct control and approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A correspondent at Council Bluffs, Iowa, would like to hear from me concerning the good and bad influences of building and loan companies, and particularly those of Minneapolis, which offer such large rates of interest to investors. I was a firm believer, a few years ago, in these building and loan investment companies of the Northwest and West; but in the West, particularly, so great a crowd of little and unreliable concerns has sprung up within late years, some of which have brought disrepute upon reputable building and loan associations, that investments in that direction are not now as popular nor as safe as they were. It is true that some of the large companies issue debenture bonds instead of selling their mortgages. They then deposit all the mortgages securing their debentures with prominent Eastern Trust companies, and five per cent. additional to cover all losses. The Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company does this. I believe it also has a deposit of \$150,000 as special security for its guaranty deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, and the Industrial Trust Company of Rhode Island, which can be drawn upon in case of any default by the company on any of its debentures. In this way this, as well as other companies, sells its debentures instead of its mortgages, and asserts that investors prefer the former because they are secured by the average strength of all the mortgages instead of depending upon one piece of property.

This is a good system if it is honestly conducted, but it is a little too complicated for some persons to understand, and it therefore enables scheming men to still further complicate it, so that it is almost impossible when there is default of interest on the debentures for the holder of the security to get relief.

I said not long ago that the South and the Pacific coast offered, as I believed, particularly good opportunities for investments; and, with no

particular interest in the matter excepting a desire to advise my readers where they can make a profit, I have been making an examination into the condition of some Southern States. There are a number of first-class bank stocks in cities of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Montana, and other States, which can be purchased so as to net the investor a clean profit of eight per cent. per annum. Then there are street-car lines, gas and electric companies which pay quite well. Another line of investment is found in Texas which pays from eight to ten per cent. interest. When property is sold in that State a mortgage is not taken, but in lieu thereof all the unpaid balance of the purchase price is paid for with what is called "a vendor's note," at a rate of interest never less than eight, and generally ten per cent. Trust companies lend on these notes, and they are sometimes considered first-class paper.

In conversation with Mr. A. B. Smith, a wealthy banker of Fort Worth, he explained this system to me, and I was impressed by the opportunity it afforded for safe investment. Not long since, conversing with Mr. Tom Randolph, of Sherman, Tex., which, by the way, is one of the richest towns in that booming country, with every promise that it will have a general rise in values, he showed me a list of investments made, principally by Northern and Western persons, largely in real estate and securities of Sherman; and in every instance the profit was large, ranging from not less than ten per cent. to two hundred and fifty per cent. If my readers with investments to make could only put themselves in direct and personal communication with the best and most reputable bankers of the West and Southwest, they would not have to depend upon the precarious nature and the meagre interest of railroad bonds and stocks for an income. There is a positive demand for money on gilt-edged securities at eight per cent., particularly in the thriving northern cities of Texas, which are more like Western than Southern cities; and I can see, from the volume of bank transactions and the money that is being diverted to the South and West, that in a few years Northern capital will be as liberally supplied in these directions as it has been to the Northwestern States. Just as soon as the stream begins to flow, the rate of interest will be reduced; but no localities offer greater inducements for investment than Texas, Washington, and several other Southern and Pacific States.

Jasper

WOMEN AS CAR CONDUCTORS.

A NEW YORK *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Santiago, Chili, says: "One of the characteristic features of Chilean cities is the unusual employments which are furnished for women. The drivers of the street-cars are men, but the conductors are women—generally dark-skinned Indians. They have stolid, impassive faces, but have keen eyes, and collect fares briskly, making change quickly and intelligently from large reticules suspended from their necks. There is neither bell-bunch nor indicator to be rung in a South American car, but a ticket is presented to every passenger, the stub of which is supposed to be a check against dishonesty and an official record of the fare. As the tickets are flung upon the floor of the car, it would be easy for the conductor to gather them and, by a little shifty legerdemain, distribute them anew, and not have fresh stubs remaining as a record against her. The Chileans are not, however, dishonest, and it is doubtful if any check of this sort is necessary in order to protect the companies.

"In the post-office women are employed as clerks. They weigh letters, sell postage-stamps, and take places usually occupied by men. The hotel where I am staying is managed by a woman of German birth, who purchases supplies in the markets at an early hour in the morning, receives guests and assigns them to rooms during the day, keeps the accounts, makes out all the bills, and has general supervision of the management of the house. On the other hand, men are employed for some functions ordinarily reserved for women. All the kitchen and chamber work in hotels on the western coast is done by men. With the single exception of the manager, there is not in the hotel of which I have been speaking a woman to be found from top to bottom. The cooking, dish-washing, scrubbing, and every other class of menial work, is done by men."

A CLEVER DOG—"Why do you suppose Rover always carries his tail between his legs lately?" "He never did it until we moved into a flat. I think he is afraid of hitting things, you know. He is so clever."—*Fliegende Blätter*.

FINANCIAL.

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Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds and for general deposits, upon which it pays LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST from date of deposit until date of withdrawal. The company also by law acts as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, and trustee, as fiscal and transfer agent, and as registrar of stocks. Exceptional rates and facilities are offered to religious and benevolent institutions, and to executors or trustees of estates.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President; JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, EDWARD L. MONTGOMERY, Vice-Presidents; HENRY C. DEMING, Secretary and Treasurer; CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

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Infants, Invalids and old People.

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16 Models.

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IMPORTING RETAILERS.

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French Satines,

17c. yard.

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THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOUNDED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF PURITY and medicinal worth—potent for good and powerless to harm. A solid extract, derived by a new process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a food, it would be difficult to conceive of anything more wholesome and delicious. It has justly acquired the reputation of being the salvator FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; an incomparable growth and protection of INFANTS AND CHILDREN; a superior nutritive in continued fevers, the most nourishing and strengthening food for NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; and a reliable remedial agent in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.
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WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON FINDING DUZITALL SOAP TO CONTAIN ANY ADULTERATION OR OTHER INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

GARFIELD TEA Cures Constipation and Sick Headache. Free samples at all druggists or 319 W. 45th St., N. Y.

OUR PICTURES OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

AN ELEPHANTINE BIER.

THE monster effigy of an elephant which appears on page 424 illustrates one of the grand features of the funeral of a prominent ecclesiastical personage of the wealthy monasteries in Burmah. It stood about eighty feet high, including the "pythet" or bier, of carved and gilt or painted wood-work, arising from the back of the enormous beast, whose body was a hollow structure of bamboo framework, covered with paper, standing on a movable platform to be drawn along the street. In the lofty "pythet" was a coffin which contained the mortal remains of the deceased, after lying in state—embalmed, of course—during the prescribed months of mourning. On the day of the funeral the elephantine hearse or bier was escorted with great pomp to the appointed place of cremation, where the funeral pyre had been erected in advance. This was an imposing edifice of wood fantastically shaped and built up; its lower part was formed so as to resemble flames rolling and curling their billowy crests to and fro, above which rose a pagoda, open at the front side,

GRAND HOTEL, MACKINAC.

This magnificent structure, which was illustrated in our issue of June 7th, under the name of Plank's Hotel, has changed management, Mr. Plank having sold out his entire interests. It will be managed the coming season by Mr. J. R. Hays, of the Arlington Hotel, Petoskey, and the Wayne Hotel, Detroit. Under Mr. Hays's able management the Grand will add to the reputation it obtained last year, for he is one of the Princes of Hostelry.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, AMPHITHEATRE, MUSIC HALL, AND GARDEN THEATRE.

THE completion of the new Madison Square Garden building must be a source of gratification to all New-Yorkers, for not only does it offer new sources of pleasure and interest to the public in general, but it is itself a structure which cannot fail to become known throughout the country as one of the finest examples of architectural improvement which our city can boast. The architects are Messrs. McKim, Meade & White, and the builder, Mr. David King, Jr., the entire enterprise being under the management of Samuel French & Son. It has been erected at a cost of three millions of dollars, and is in every way as complete as possible. On entering one sees the Grand Amphitheatre, which is the largest hall in the world, taking up the entire square bounded by Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, with the exception of a concert hall on the Twenty-sixth Street side. This amphitheatre accommodates 14,000 people, but the expanse is so vast that it gives the impression of being able to hold double that number. The decorations are chiefly in quiet tints which blend harmoniously, and are in every way in perfect taste.

The Stage at the Fourth Avenue end of the building contains more superficial feet of space than any stage in the world. The floor is divided into orchestra and parquette; the orchestra containing chairs and the parquette tables and chairs. There are two tiers of seats and three tiers of boxes, while a large promenade goes all around the upper part of the building, an uninterrupted view of which can be had from both seats and boxes.

On the south of the main entrance on Madison Avenue is the restaurant, 100 feet square, which is double the size of Delmonico's.

A Concert Hall and Garden Theatre are also within the building.

The business management is in the hands of Mr. James W. Morrissey, which insures of itself a strict regard for the best interests of the public.

THE panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg is still on exhibition at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, in this city. Interest in it is undiminished. It is something that should be seen by all visitors to the city. Daily parties come to New York solely to see vividly the famous and decisive battle of the late war.

A FREE TRIP TO EUROPE.

ON May 31st the Hobb's Medicine Co., of San Francisco, Cal. (Eastern office, Chicago, Ill.), closed a contest they had advertised as to where the word "husband" was first found in the Bible. The Rev. Francis Gillist, of Addison, N. Y., sent in the first correct answer, and he has been awarded the coveted prize. The company pays his fare as well as traveling expenses to and from England, Ireland, France, and Germany. The company also awarded one hundred and six other prizes to successful contestants.

Shavers! Lloyd's Eucensis requires neither soap nor water, enabling one to shave with comfort in half the usual time. Cool and refreshing to the skin. Invaluable to travelers. Pliable tube bears signature "Aimee Lloyd" in red ink. Refuse all others. Sold by Park & Tilford, McKesson & Robbins, E. Fougere, and all druggists. Manufacturing, 3 Spur Street, Leicester Square, London.—Adv.

No well-regulated household should be without Angostura Bitters, the celebrated Appetizer.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures
Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

with a canopied bier to receive the corpse of that most holy man. Thousands of people belonging to all classes of Burmese native society were assembled to behold this interesting spectacle. The wood of the pyre, rendered more inflammable by a coating of resinous or pitchy substance, having been ignited, after the utterance of sundry hymns and prayers, the body was speedily consumed, and the ashes were then collected in a sacred urn, for preservation in some permanent shrine.

THE PASSION PLAY.

Our illustration of the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau, to which reference was made in our last issue, represents "Judas Taking the Money"—one of the most highly dramatic situations in the Divine tragedy. He stands in the midst of an assemblage of priests to receive the price of blood, and to fix the day, hour, and sign of Christ's betrayal. The thirty pieces of silver are counted out, and Judas rings them on the table to see if they are good coin. The chorus now reappears, to sing a homily in verse:

"Sinners, you shudder at the crime
Which traitor Judas planned;
But mark his sin, and think a while
Where you may also stand:
Ah! while you blame the Jews of old,
Beware lest you the Christ have sold."

The interpretation of this character by the Bavarian peasants is by no means the usually accepted one. Judas is not the mean, sordid wretch we have been taught to believe, but has a naturally fine though impulsive disposition, warped and ruined by the cursed love of money. His repentance is swift and his remorse terrible as he rushes back into the presence of the priests to fling down the bag of silver with great violence before them, exclaiming:

"Where can I go to hide my fearful shame?
How rid my conscience of its dreadful guilt?
No forest fastness is there deep enough!
No mountain cavern dark enough! Oh! earth,
Ope wide thy jaws and swallow me! I can
No longer here remain."

"Oh! my dear Master,
Him, best of all men, have I basely sold,
Giving him up to treatment vile and rude.
Yea—perhaps to martyrdom and death—I,
Detestable betrayer!
Oh! were the Master here, oh! could I see
His face once more! I'd cast me at his feet
And cling to Him—my only saving hope."

The performance of Judas (personated this year by Johann Zwinnck) is so marvelously realistic that it is considered desirable to select an actor renowned for his piety and beloved by his neighbors, otherwise he would be almost hooted out of the village. His acting is superb, and second only to that of Joseph Meyer, who for the third time sustains his celebrity as the "Christus." Over 6,000 persons attend each of the twenty-five representations of this most solemn spectacle.

ACROSS SIBERIA.

The central prison at Alexandrowsk, of which we give a picture on page 424, situated east of Tomsk on the line of the trans-Siberian railway, is the place where the convoys of prisoners arriving from Europe are distributed among the different Siberian prisons. It is considered a heavier punishment to be sent across the Jenisci River to Irkutsk or still further east. At Alexandrowsk all types of the vast Russian Empire can be found. Among the convicts many may be noticed whose heads are shaved on one side. These are common criminals, who have been deprived of their civil rights besides being sentenced to deportation for life. In Russia a sentence of this kind is considered equal to civil death, and the wife of such a convict may marry another husband.

A TEA CARAVAN.

In Russia, as in England, tea constitutes the national beverage, and princes and *monijks* (peasants) would consider it a great hardship to be deprived of tea for any length of time. Most all tea consumed by the Russians comes from central China, the main emporium being at Han Keou, in the province of Hou-Pe, at the junction of the two rivers, Han-Kiang and Yang-Tse-Kiang. Here lives a small colony of Russian merchants, who buy the tea and send it to Shanghai, from there to Peking, and from Peking by caravans of camels through the desert of Gobi to Kiakhta, the first Russian village. Here the tea is transferred to small vehicles, each drawn by one horse, and great numbers of these are united to caravans, which slowly traverse the rough country from Kiakhta to Tiumen, the nearest railway station. Sometimes this journey is made in three to four months, while at other times it takes considerably longer, snowstorms being not infrequent at almost all seasons of the year. Our picture on page 424 shows such a tea caravan snowbound on the way from Irkutsk to Tomsk.

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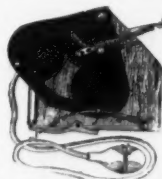
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FACTS OF INTEREST.

THE Monastery La Grande Chartreuse, where the famous liquors are made, fourteen miles from Grenoble, France, has been partially wrecked by being blown up by dynamite. The outrage is believed to be the work of persons who failed to extort money from the monks by blackmail.

THE bill to establish a national military park on the battle-field of Chickamauga will no doubt pass the Senate. It provides that a commission of three persons shall have charge of the park, and an appropriation of \$125,000 is made to carry out the provision of the bill. The bill received a unanimous vote in the House, and is a very commendable measure. Among its most earnest advocates were those members who served in the Confederate army, and participated in the battles in the section of the country in which the park is to be located.

WELL PUT.

THE Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.) says: "Free-trade England believes very strongly in protection for British farmers against American cattle-dealers. A delegation of thrifty Scotchmen, anxious to 'buy in the cheapest market,' called on Mr. Chaplin, the British Minister of Agriculture, asking for a modification of restrictions against the importation of American cattle; but Mr. Chaplin was obliged to confess that, even though American cattle were entirely free from disease, there was no hope of any modification of present restrictions, because the bulk of the farmers of Great Britain favored restriction. But if England is to protect a favored class in this way, why should not the United States determine, without foreign interference, what industries in this country shall be protected, and to what degree? As General Hancock said (and got beaten for saying it), the tariff is a local question."

FUN.

THE unsuccessful recruiting sergeant leads a listless life.—Boston Courier.

"WHAT is there besides luck that amounts to anything in cards?" "A good deal."—Lawrence American.

NO LANGUAGE can express the feelings of a deaf-mute who steps on a tack in a dark room.—Elmhurst Gazette.

THE man who is always on the safe side in the stock market is usually on the outside.—Somerville Journal.

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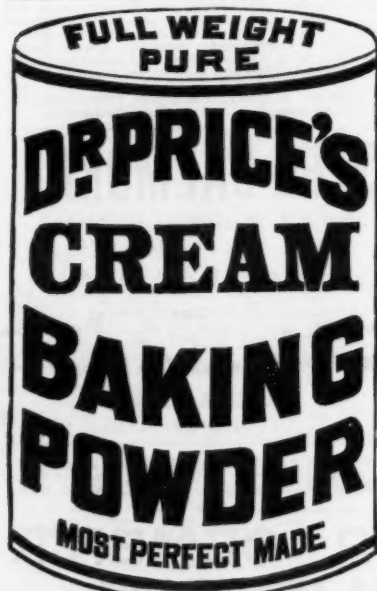


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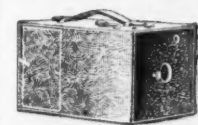
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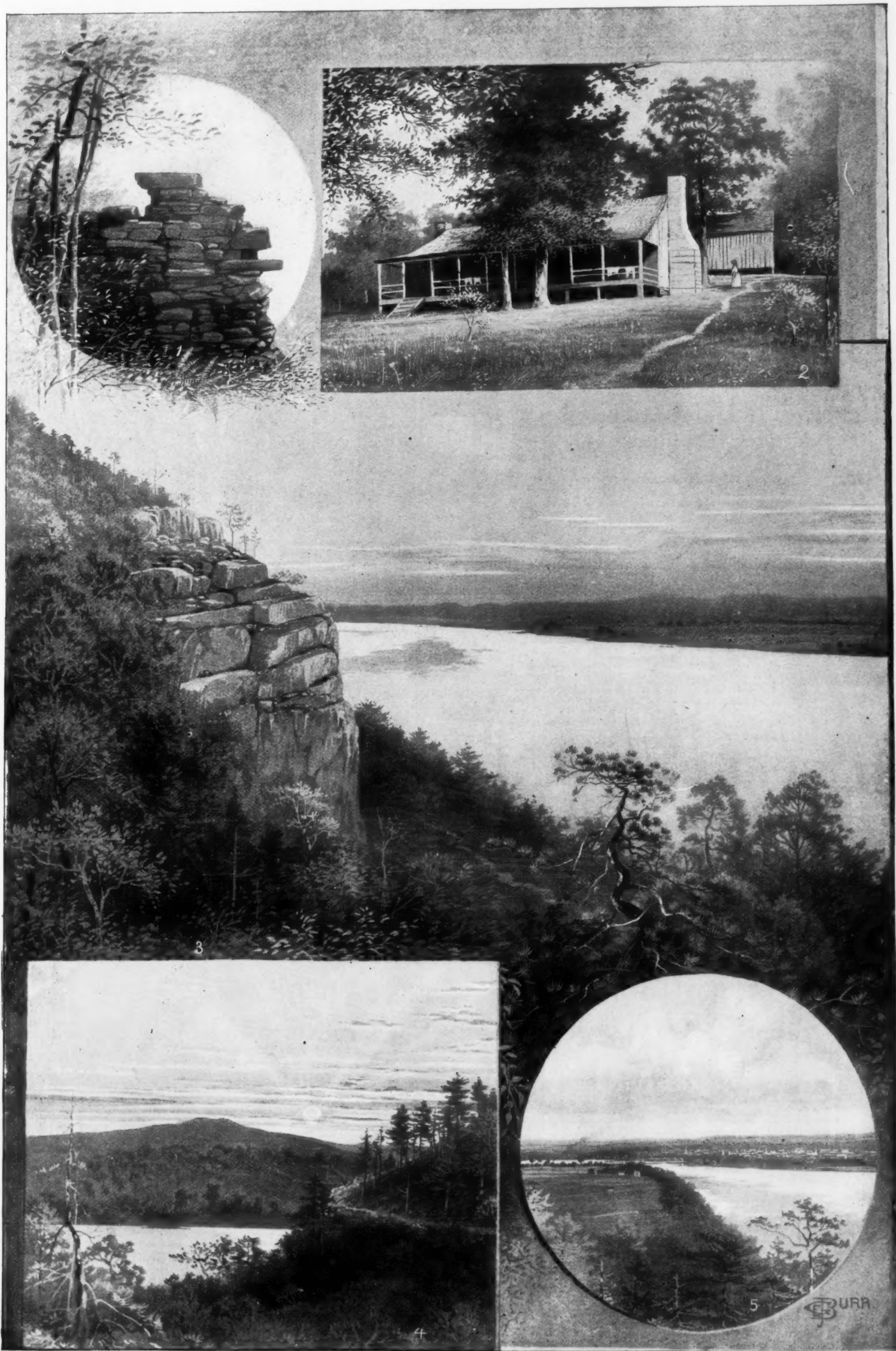
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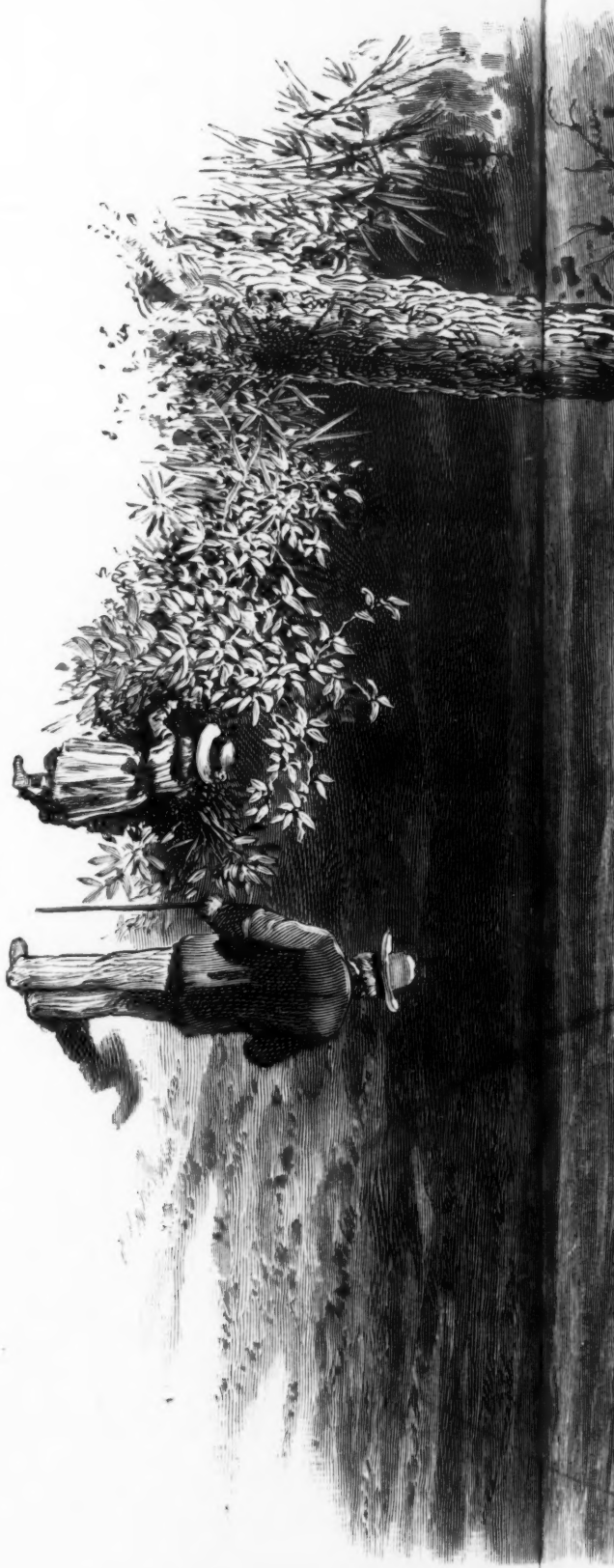


1. PULPIT ROCK, THE SUMMIT OF "BIG ROCK." 2. HOMINY HILL, THE SUMMER HOME OF EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND. 3. THE ARKANSAS RIVER, FROM "BIG ROCK." 4. THE MAUMELLE MOUNTAINS, FROM "BIG ROCK." 5. DISTANT VIEW OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

ARKANSAS.—PICTURESQUE VIEWS IN THE VICINITY OF LITTLE ROCK.—DRAWN BY BURR



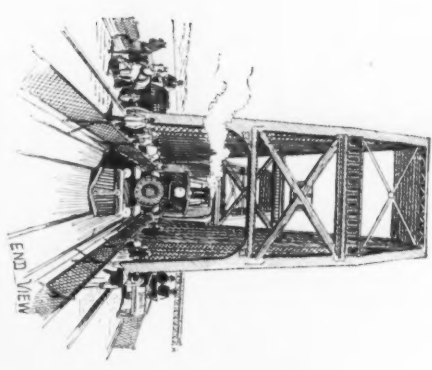
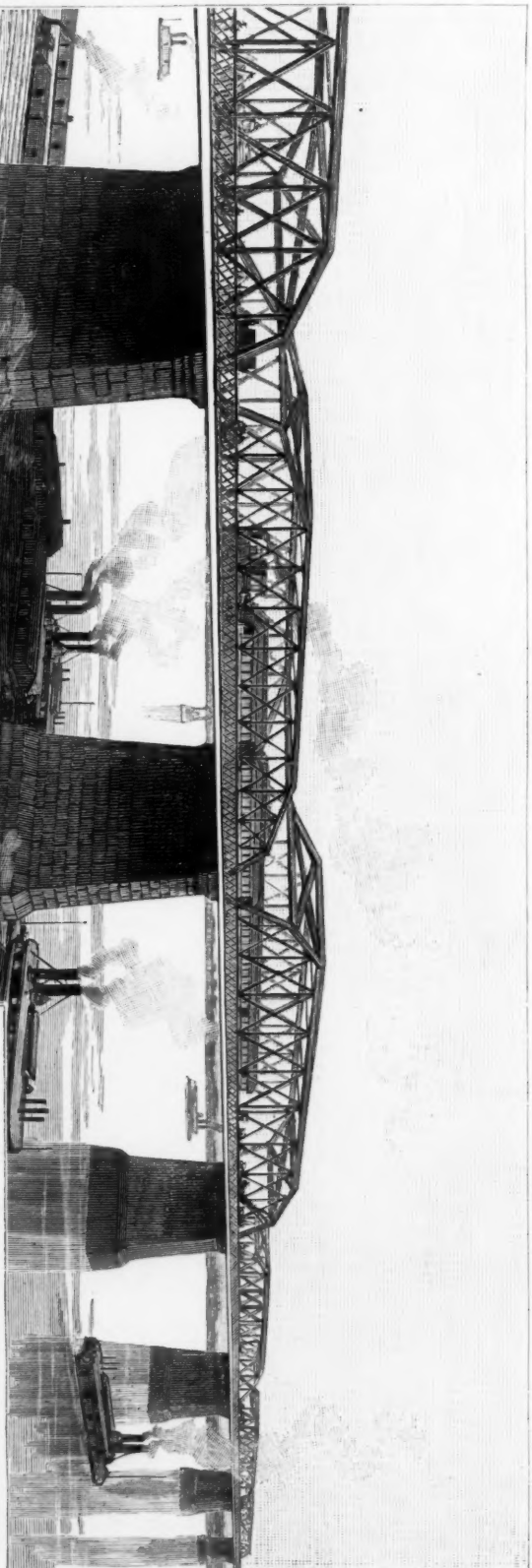
The Winner Building



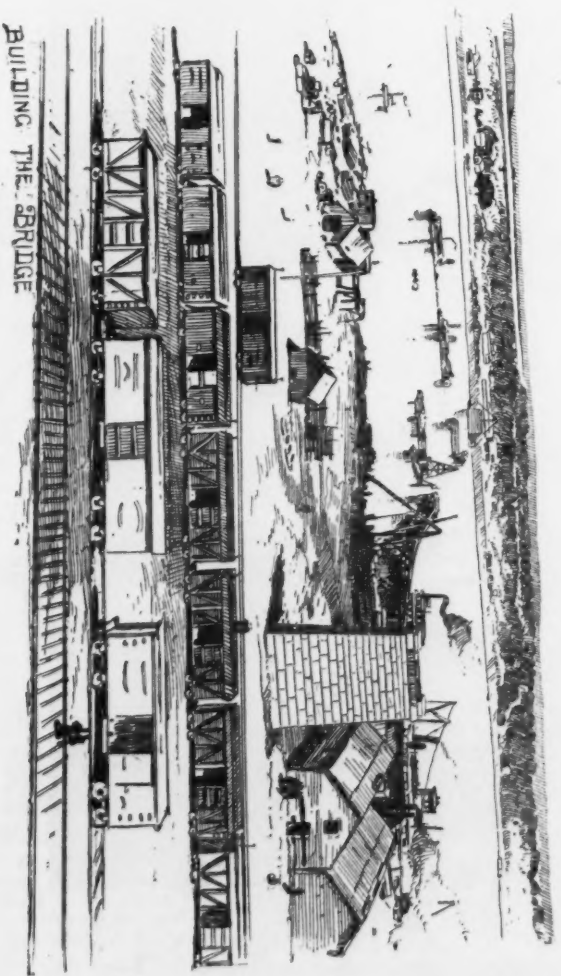
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KANSAS CITY BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY—THE WINNER BRIDGE



BUILDING THE BRIDGE

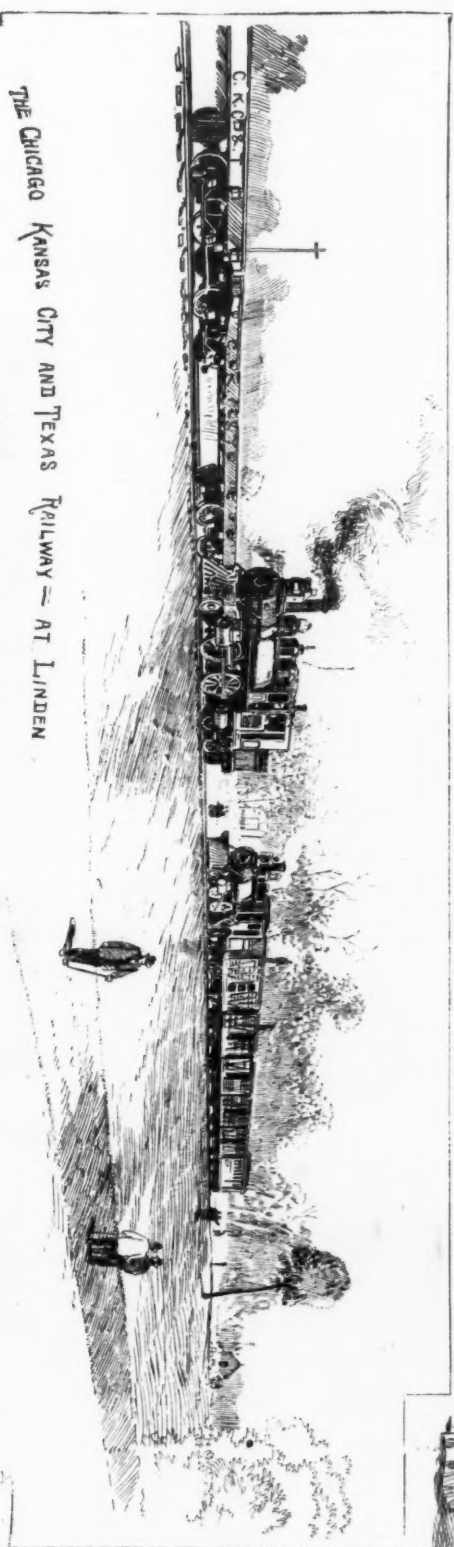
KANSAS CITY'S PHENOMENAL GROWTH—IMPORTANT NEW ENTERPRISES—THE NEW WINNER BRIDGE.



LOOKING NORTH ON ADAMS ST FROM 8TH LINDEN.



NORTH KANSAS CITY STATION AND MIDWAY BLOCK. MIDWAY.



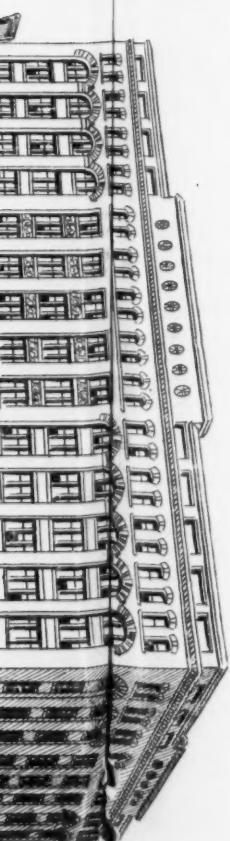
THE CHICAGO KANSAS CITY AND TEXAS RAILWAY - AT LINDEN



WILLARD E. WINNER.



FRED W. PERKINS.



KANSAS CITY'S NEW ENTERPRISES.

KANSAS CITY has been the phenomenal city of the last decade, and bids fair to maintain its advantage during the present. No Western city presents a more uniform and permanent growth. Its location as the central city of the country, geographically, and its territory tributary to it unequaled by any in the world, agriculturally considered, has made it the prosperous city it is, and will continue it as the permanent metropolis of the great Southwest.

Kansas City is emphatically a railroad city. Twenty-six lines have an entrance to the city. Every point of the compass from it has its line. Nearly one-third the entire mileage of the railroad system of the country is represented; and no trunk line can profitably be without a Kansas City connection. Several lines of road originally planned to obtain such a connection have been unable to complete their system, due to lack of facilities both in crossing the Missouri River and in depot accommodations within the city. The first bridge constructed across the Missouri, at Kansas City, was built more than twenty years ago. It was originally built of wood and has a single track. Five lines of road from the east and north use the bridge as a means of entrance to the present Union Station. This use of the old bridge has grown to such an extent that any new line is not able to benefit by it. The Union Station corporation has for some time declined also to give facilities to new lines, making it necessary that other accommodations must be furnished. For nearly three years, in connection with the development of 11,000 acres of very desirable real estate on the north side of the Missouri River which was purchased by an Eastern syndicate through the Winner Investment Company, of Kansas City, Mr. Willard E. Winner, the president of that company, has been quietly at work purchasing land for terminal and depot facilities in connection with the construction of a steel bridge of the most improved design across the Missouri. This bridge enterprise was originally undertaken as a means of development for this great property on the north side of the river, and incidental to it, that it might be a free bridge for general travel; it is further designed as a toll bridge for any railroad desiring to use it. This bridge construction, therefore, while it is built as a private enterprise, without any aid from the city, county, or State, is one of the most important factors in the furtherance of the development and growth of Kansas City. It is of so great importance to Kansas City, as well as a structure showing the most improved science in bridge construction, that we give considerable space to illustrating it in this issue.

The new bridge is located about five-eighths of a mile from the old bridge. Its southern terminal is upon the north bluff at Kansas City. Its northern approach is a trestle which extends 5,250 feet. The bridge itself is 2,287½ feet long and 42 feet wide. Its height above high-water mark is 54 feet, the law requiring a height of at least 50 feet. It is built upon nine piers, the foundations being placed in bed rock by the pneumatic process. The river is to be spanned by six trusses, two 283 feet in length, and four 423 feet each. The masonry is of the best quality throughout. The very latest specifications for a first-class steel structure, as framed by first-class engineers, are used as a basis of construction. The chief engineer is Frank D. Moore. The contractors for the substructure are the H. S. Hopkins Bridge Company of St. Louis, and for the superstructure the Keystone Iron Works.

The progress of the bridge construction has been very rapid. The work on the caissons was begun in October, and the substructure is practically completed. It is the best specimen of bridge work throughout of any yet built across the Missouri River. The work upon the superstructure, as well as on the northerly approach to the bridge, is already under way, and the contractors expect to open the bridge for business before January 1st, 1891.

Already six lines of railroad have signified their intention to use the bridge as soon as ready. The rental will not be less than \$40,000 per annum from each line. The capital of the Kansas City Bridge and Terminal Railway is \$2,000,000. The bridge is being built, however, by sale of the bonds, which are for \$1,500,000, and cover, in connection with the bridge, twelve miles of terminal railway, as well as the bridge itself. This terminal railway is to practically encircle the city as a belt line, and when completed will connect all lines now entering the city with the new lines crossing the bridge, and is of itself a most valuable and promising enterprise. The bonds are six-per-cent. gold bonds, and run thirty years. The Winner Investment Company have already placed the bonds as rapidly as issued, as under the terms of the mortgage they can only be issued as money is actually expended in construction—a very strong feature for the absolute protection of the bondholders. The company, in placing these bonds, also give a liberal bonus of stock with each bond, so that a portion of the profit of the enterprise can accrue to those who, by purchase of the bonds, make it possible to build the bridge. Mr. Winner deserves great credit for the successful management of this enterprise, which will be of incalculable benefit to Kansas City, and a source of profit to the investing public.

In connection with our artist's visit to Kansas City to obtain an illustration of the Winner bridge, he also discovered many other interesting enterprises which Mr. Winner and the Winner Investment Company have in hand, notably the new banking and office building now in progress of construction on the corner of Delaware Street and Wall streets, in the very heart of the financial and business centre of the city. This building is being constructed by a syndicate organized by the Winner Company, and is built by sale of six-per-cent. bonds, on a similar basis as the construction of the bridge, a portion of the profit of the rentals and increase in value going in the form of stock to the purchaser of the bonds. The building will have a frontage of 180 feet on Delaware Street and about 140 feet on Seventh Street, will be nine stories in height, and will contain 360 offices. The building is to be absolutely fire-proof, every office will have good light, and the building will be tenanted only by the best class of tenants, many of the banking-rooms and offices being already engaged, although the building will not be completed until next year.

The company have in hand, also, the development and sale of 1,100 acres of residence property on the east side of Kansas City, and a separate bonded syndicate, known as the New Hampshire

Investment Company, own the property. The present growth of the city, for many reasons, seems to be entirely to the eastward, and this valuable property must certainly greatly appreciate in value and yield a very large profit to the syndicate. The east side of Kansas City is by all odds the most attractive for residence. The lay of the land is equal to that of any of the suburbs of our large Eastern cities. It will be but a few years before all the land lying between the growing city of Independence and Kansas City will be densely populated. The great natural park of the city, Washington Park, nearly 400 acres, which, by the way, was also laid out by Mr. Winner, is in the very centre of these syndicate lands.

The Chicago, Kansas City and Texas Railroad, which our artist has illustrated, is a new road, completed from North Kansas City to Smithville, Mo., a distance of twenty miles. It is built to develop the territory to the north of Kansas City hitherto without railroad facilities, and traverses one of the most fertile and productive sections of the State. Along the line several new towns have come into existence during the past year. One of the most remarkable is the town of Linden, seven miles from Kansas City, the plat of which was filed only in April, 1889, and it now has a population of about 750, with good streets, a banking building, and several large stores. Midway, a part of North Kansas City, and until the completion of the Winner bridge the terminus of the Chicago, Kansas City and Texas Railroad, is growing rapidly, and will be the business centre of the new city across the river. Midway is but one and a quarter miles from the business centre of Kansas City. The Chicago, Kansas City and Texas Railroad will soon be extended to make connection with the Rock Island and other railroad lines, and will be used as a toll road, giving connection and an entrance by way of the Winner bridge into Kansas City. It derives its name from its connection with several Chicago and Texas lines. This railroad is also one of the important enterprises successfully handled by Mr. Winner and his company, Mr. Winner being president of both the bridge and the railroad corporations. Although the railroad has been opened but five months, it is actually showing good net earnings over operating and other expenses, and with the completion of the bridge will not only earn the interest on its bonds of \$20,000 a mile, but will undoubtedly earn a good dividend on its stock, which latter is given as a bonus with the bonds which the Winner Investment Company are now placing.

The Winner Company has recently organized the Grand Central Depot Company, to own terminals and the large passenger station almost in the centre of the business section of the city, soon to be constructed, to afford facilities for the railroads using the bridge and belt line. The capital will be \$1,000,000, with bonds for \$1,000,000 running fifty years, payable in gold, bearing five per cent. interest, and the stock bonus given with the bonds will furnish a first-class investment, yielding more than an ordinary income.

The Winner Investment Company has certainly been, and is, the aggressive factor in developing Kansas City. It has had a most remarkable and unequalled business success. It was incorporated in 1883 with a capital of \$10,000, half paid in; in October, 1883, this was increased to \$30,000, full paid; in April, 1886, the capital was again increased to \$60,000, full paid, and in May, 1887, it was further increased to \$300,000; in May, 1888, it was again increased to \$500,000, and on April 23d of the present year it was increased to \$1,000,000, full paid capital, the company showing at that time a surplus of about \$400,000. The company has paid its investors and stockholders, during the past seven years, profits amounting to nearly \$3,000,000. The company has been not only well and ably managed, but is specially fortunate in that it confines its entire business to Kansas City and its suburbs. Its executive management is in the hands of Western men who are conversant with values and with the people with whom dealings are made—a highly important factor in successful and profitable negotiations.

Mr. Willard E. Winner is the president of the Winner Investment Company, as well as of the several enterprises handled by it. He has resided in Kansas City thirty-two years, and is but forty-one years of age. His reputation as a successful and able financier, as well as an organizer, is unequalled by any man in the West. No man's advice in real-estate matters is more in demand than his at Kansas City as well as in other localities. He is a man of great nerve and foresight, and is happy in a strong constitution and most excellent health. His ability to handle business rapidly during business hours and to look up his business at night in the office, accounts much for his success.

Mr. Fred. W. Perkins, the vice-president of the company, was for many years clerk of the United States Courts at Kansas City, but for the last three years has been in charge of the inside office work of the Winner Company, and is a man of sterling integrity and ability.

Mr. O. B. Copeland, the secretary, was formerly cashier of the National Bank at Plymouth, N. H.

Miss J. W. Perkins, the cashier, has been in the employ of the company from its incorporation, and stands in the very front rank of bright and capable business women.

The other Western directors of the company are Mr. Albert M. Winner, brother of the president, and who has charge of the real-estate sales department of the company, and has sold probably more real estate than any man at Kansas City, and Mr. Charles A. Peabody, the auditor. The other directors of the company are: Colonel Fred E. Smith, the president of the Vermont Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Montpelier, Vt., and who is also a director in the National Life Insurance Company, the First National Bank at Montpelier, and also holds many other positions of trust; Mr. Francis E. Dana, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a well-known and able lawyer of the firm of Dana & Clarkson, has recently been added to the board.

Mr. William H. Parmenter, of Boston, is a director in the company, and is also the Eastern financial manager, with offices at the Times Building, New York City, 50 State Street, Boston, and Equitable Building, Providence. Mr. Parmenter took charge of the entire business of the company outside of Kansas City in 1887, and has achieved most remarkable success in handling exclusively the investments of the Winner Company. In 1888 the sales of securities in the East amounted to \$650,000; in 1889 to \$2,150,000, and for the first half of the present year upward of \$1,500,000. Mr. Parmenter has only recently opened a New

York office in the Times Building, the main Eastern business of the company having been carried on through the Boston office.

The Winner Investment Company is under the supervision of the Bank Department or Foreign Mortgage Commissioners of the States of Missouri, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. The company is in no sense a mortgage corporation, but it seeks the closest investigation of its methods and business, and voluntarily asks for such supervision.

A special feature this company has employed very successfully is the issuing, monthly, of a very well-prepared and handsome four-page publication giving information to its investors of



YEN-AHT-SETL, CHIEF OF THE YAKUTATS, ALASKA.

FROM A PHOTO BY PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY, OF PRINCETON.

all the enterprises the company is handling, and also news of interest in connection with Kansas City. The edition of this publication has now reached 100,000 copies monthly, and is circulated gratuitously.

The space we have given this week in illustration of the enterprises of Mr. Winner and his company is, we believe, fully warranted by reason of their great importance to Kansas City as well as of their interest to the great investing public.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

AT Little Rock, the flourishing and growing capital of Arkansas, our artist has caught some unexpectedly fine views. The picturesqueness and boldness of scenery in this vicinity will doubtless be a surprise to many who have preconceived notions of Arkansas, and have pictured that State a flat, monotonous waste of forest and water. The Arkansas River, from the western boundary of the State to far below Little Rock, teems with rugged and charming scenery, and, for natural beauty, the spot where Little Rock stands could not possibly have been more appropriately chosen.

Little Rock was so named in contradistinction from Big Rock, a promontory a short distance up the river from the city. The excellent view of the city shown in this issue was sketched from the advantageous position furnished by Big Rock. The reader will hardly be likely to associate the splendid view of the Arkansas River, which occupies half a page, with Arkansas and its attractions. Such is the case, however, and Little Rock, although not of extraordinary size, is filled and surrounded with views equally as charming and picturesque.

Among our illustrations is one of Hominy Hill, the summer home of ex-Attorney-General Garland, near Little Rock. The house is surrounded by some hundreds of acres of forest. There are no roads which lead to this cabin, and it is in it that Garland spends his vacations. When he enters it he gives orders that no mail or telegrams shall be brought to him, and he has all the pleasures of solitude.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—"Can you direct me to the dressing-room, madam?" asked the fashionably dressed society belle, who had just arrived at the full-dress ball in Washington, of the good wife of Deacon Pogram, the new member from the Thirty-second New Hampshire District. "Sakes alive!" replied Aunt Jerusha. "I don't wonder you ask. Here, put my shawl over you, child, and come this way just as fast as you possibly can!"—*Somerville Journal*.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Summer Number.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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